The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,271.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
including postage	"	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	"	28	0
including postage	"	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	"	16	0
including postage	"	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	"	6	0
including postage	"	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	"	0	4
Back Numbers	"	0	8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HOLLAND—March 15th, at Sirwal, Arthur Treonen, the infant son of Captain T. J. Holland, Assistant Quarter Master General, Poona Division.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

PERKINS—March 9th, at No. 8, Russell Street, the wife of Major Perkins, R. E., of a son.

BOWERMAN—March 10th, at Calcutta, Mrs. James G. Bowerman, of a daughter.

WILSON—March 11th, at 5, London Buildings, Hastings Street, the wife of Mr. Richard Wilson, of a son.

MONEY—March 11th, at Calcutta, the wife of R. E. Money, Deputy Commissioner, Manubhoom, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BALLARD—March 5th, at Calicut, the wife of G. A. Ballard, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

GODSON—March 5th, at Waltair, the wife of Lieutenant J. Godson, 52nd Regiment M. N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

HENSLOWE—March 7th, at Bishopsthore, Cecil Francis William, infant son of C. W. E. Henslowe, Esq., aged 19 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

SPEDDING—March 9th, at Banda, the wife of R. Deey Spedding, Esq., C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

CLARKE—March 7th, at Sanawur, Alfred Lawrence, the youngest son of Mr. Philip Clarke, Steward of the Lawrence Military Asylum, aged 1 year and 9 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingа, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	9th &	2nd
" Muscat	8th	22nd	" Koweit	20th	3rd
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	" Bushire	23rd	6th
" Linga	12th	26th	" Linga	25th	9th
" Bahrein	14th	28th	" B. Abbas	8th	11th
" Bushire	16th	30th	" Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 759 tons, 160 H. P. Commander, J. SAUNDERS, will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about........................ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.. 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Madras	10	24
" Cochin	5	19	" Negapatam	11	25
" Tuticorin		20	" Galle	14	
" Colombo		21	" Colombo		28
" Galle	7		" Tuticorin		29
" Negapatam	10	24	" Cochin	16	1*
" Madras	15	30	" Calicut	16	1†
" Coconada	17	2	" Cannanore	17	2
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Mangalore	18	3
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "ASIA," 1,650 tons, 350 H. P., C. BAXTER, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 1st April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neigherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	"	Sunday.	Beypore	"	Sunday.
Vingorla	"	Sunday.	Calicut	"	Sunday.
Goa	"	Monday.	Tellicherry	"	Monday.
Carwar	"	Monday.	Cannanore	"	Monday.
Compta	"	Monday.	Mangalore	"	Tuesday.
Mangalore	"	Tuesday.	Compta	"	Wednesday.
Cannanore	"	Wednesday.	Carwar	"	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	"	Wednesday.	Goa	"	Wednesday.
Calicut	"	Wednesday.	Vingorla	"	Thursday.
Beypore	"	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry		Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 24th March at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		*Up Steamers.*	
Bombay - Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee - Dep.	6th, 16th & 26th
Varavul - "	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Dwarka - "	6th, 16th & 26th
Mangarole - "	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder "	7th, 17th & 27th
Pore Bunder "	4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole "	7th, 17th & 27th
Dwarka - "	4th, 14th & 24th.	Varavul - "	8th, 18th, & 28th
Mandavee - Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay - Arr	9th, 19th, & 29th

The Steamer "NAGOTNA" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 20th instant, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - "	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - "	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - "	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - "	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - "	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - "	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry "	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry "	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - "	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - "	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - "	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - "	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - "	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - "	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - Arr	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "OORUN" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 21st March, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	37	5	0	
Third Class	26	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND JEDDO.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "LORD CLYDE," as above, on the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage (natives only) apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th March.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 26th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain FOSTER, R. N., will sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

9th March 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain POWER, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c., apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	£35	

TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45
Second Class	£25

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain MORISON, will be despatched about 20th March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

THE fast sailing ship "THALATTA," Captain GARDINER, to have quick dispatch for Liverpool, has superior accommodation for passengers at moderate rates. Apply to Captain GARDINER on board, or to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahaluckshmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CORNEY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Planet*, NATTRASS, Commander, from London, are requested to sign the Average Bond now being circulated, and to take delivery of their Goods at once. Failing their doing so, Captain NATTRASS will be compelled to land the Cargo without further notice, as the Ship is leaking from damage sustained from grounding on the Prongs while entering the Harbour.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Ship *Planet*.

7th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ALLEBY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of Dunedin*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *City of Dunedin*.

Bombay, 15th March 1866.

CONSIGNEES of $\frac{B}{N}$ (in a diamond), 1 Cask Hardware, ex *Mary Stenhouse*, WOODMASS, from London, are requested to pay freight and other charges and to take delivery, failing their doing this within seven days it will be sold to pay expenses.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Mofussilite*, MURRAY, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain MURRAY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain MURRAY.

Bombay, 17th March 1866.

WE have REMOVED THIS DAY our Establishment from No 6, to No. 5, Medow Street.

Bombay, 19th March 1866. ROSSELET & Co.

THE ORIGINAL SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, after a BRILLIANT TOUR of unprecedented success through Calcutta, Madras, and the North West Provinces, will have the honour to commence their FAREWELL CONCERTS in Bombay, at the Grant Road Theatre on or about

APRIL FIRST.

☞ For particulars see future Advertisements.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Corporation, advertised for this afternoon, is POSTPONED to MONDAY next, the 26th instant.

By order,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

19th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machbivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 1,250 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed by private sale.

J. M. DUFF,
Acting Magte. and Prest. M. Committee.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

REQUIRED, 13,000 Callian or Titwalla BRICKS, to be delivered at the Company's premises at Girgaum. Tenders to be addressed to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

13th March 1866.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has this day attached his Certificate to the Assessment Books of the following Wards:—

Fort Ward.
Colaba Ward.
Malabar Hill Ward.

No appeals against the rates will be heard after the expiration of ten days from this date.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 19th March 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M.

1st. To examine the Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865, already audited.

2nd. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election; and also to elect one new Director and Auditors for the current year.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th March 1866.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICES of the above Company have been REMOVED to No. 2, Forbes Street.

It is requested that, for the present, all Communications be addressed to the Directors of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

For the Board of Directors,
R. L. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Pursuant to a Resolution of a General Meeting of the Bombay Education Society, held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, 12th February 1866, the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY next, March 19th, 1866, at 11 A. M.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR in the Chair.

The attendance of all Members is particularly requested.

By order,
ALFRED PHILLIPS, Captain,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Byculla, 12th March 1866.

EUROPEAN CONFECTIONARY.—Messrs. S. SPADA & Co. have the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that they have secured commodious Premises at No. 11, Meadow Street, and intend opening on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, an Establishment for the Sale of first class Confectionery, Ice Creams, Liqueurs, &c. The Cake and Pudding, Tarts, Tees, &c., will be made in the best Parisian style by a French Artist.

Order for Families, Clubs, and Messes will receive prompt attention. A trial is respectfully requested, as this Establishment will be conducted on a different principle to any hitherto opened in Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 31st March 1866 at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen, and further particulars known, by personal application at the Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 14th March 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	"	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	"	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	"	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	"	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	"	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	"	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	"	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	"	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	"	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	"	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	"	3	12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	"	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	"	2	12
The Derby Scarf	"	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	"	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.—ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against this Company are requested to send them in to the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st instant, failing which the Company will be wound up without reference to their Claims.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th March 1866.

REQUIRED, 1,000 Tons Moulmein or Rangoon TEAK of first class quality. Tenders to be labelled "TENDERS FOR TEAK TIMBER" and accompanied by specification of sizes. Address to GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries, Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Latest date for the reception of Tenders 20th March. The Tender will only be taken by measurement and not on specification with allowances.

16th March 1866.

E. I. PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares on which only Rs. 1,050 have been paid, and which are liable to the further Call of Rs. 150, will be FORFEITED, if this sum with interest at 18 per cent. per annum be not paid before the 24th inst. The Report of the Company is printed, and can be had on application if not received.

By order,
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

16th March 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the advisability of altering Clause 10 of the Articles of Association, viz., the qualification of a Director be reduced from 3 Shares to 2 Shares.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

"6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority or consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at No. 2, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY the 27th March 1866.

1st.—For the election of Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co., who have dissolved partnership.

2nd.—For the election of three Directors.

R. L. TAYLOR,
C. C. PENNEY,
ગેલાભાઇ પદમશી,
i e GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY,
શીવજી વેલજી,
i e SEWJEE WELLJEE,
Directors of the M. L. & R. Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and *Carriages* are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL.—Ladies' and Girls' Black Cashmere Boots, Morocco Shoes and Slippers. Gents' Plain and Patent Leather Boots.

N. B.—In Stock, Silver'd Glass Plates, 22 by 16, 24 by 18, 48 by 24, and 50 by 26 inches.

Every requisite for Engineers and Architects.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

23, Apollo Street, 15th March 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS.—Fresh supply received from Crosse and Blackwell:—Hams, Cheeses, Salted Salmon, and Herrings in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon, Game and Pork Pies, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Jams, Jellies, Sauces, Biscuits, and other Stores.

15th March 1866. S. D'ESPERANCE.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE ... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 5, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

To elect a Director in the room of Merwanjee Nusserwanje Bhownuggur, Esq., resigned

To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. Read, who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will commence, on and after THURSDAY the 22nd instant, to ply STEAM FERRIES across the Harbour daily, stopping at the following Bunders:—

Panwell Ferry.	*Nagotna Ferry.*
From Boree Bunder	From Boree Bunder.
To Oorunir.	To Karunja.
" Oolwa.	" Rewas.
	" Dhurumtur.

The Steamers will leave Boree Bunder every afternoon at 5 P. M. and return the following morning, leaving Oolwa and Karunja at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LD.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shares in this Company, of which the Call Receipts and Share Certificates stand in the names noted below, and on which the 2nd Call has remained unpaid since 18th March 1865, have been ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

Share.
1 Shreenewas Ramlall.
1 Puddumsey Veerjee.
1 Jehangeer Hormusjee.
3 Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1 Khooshaldass Govindram.
1 Jeykisondass Hurkisondass.
1 Jaitha Sewjee.
1 Ruttonsey Roopjee.
1 Dadabhoy Dorabjee.
1 John Gordon.
2 Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy.
1 Kandass Luckmedass.
1 Bhimjee Jeevunjee.
1 Ruttonsey Purshotum.
1 Meerally Dhurrumsey.
1 Futteychund Dewchund.
1 Purboodass Godidass.

Share.
1 Nusserwanjee Goostadjee.
1 Pestonjee Hormusjee.
1 Dyall Ruttonsey.
1 Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy.
1 Eduljee Shapoorjee.
1 Dhurrumsey Oodowjee.
1 Sewnarrayen Ameerchund.
1 Tulla Nagsey.
1 Muncherjee Dadabhoy Banajee.
1 Munsey Mooljee.
1 Jugjeevun Hemjee.
1 Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Gheesta.
1 Mooljee Anundjee.
1 Barmull Purbut.

SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Share.
1 Munmohundass Davidass.
1 Chintoba Bhasker.
1 Abboo Hajee.
2 Hajee Alley Abba.
1 Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Gheesta.
1 G. Hubbard.
1 Dinshaw Shapoorjee.

Share.
1 Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna.
1 Janardhun Gopalljee.
1 Muncherjee Frommurze.
1 Bhoolaram Nursingdass.
1 Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Lalla.
1 Eduljee Rustomjee.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th March 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

NOTICES.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received a stock of Gentleman and Ladys' walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF AHMEDABAD (LIMITED).—MR. NUGGINDASS TOOLSEEDASS, the Agent of the Bank of Ahmedabad (Limited) at Bombay, having resigned from the Bank's service, NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER OF ATTORNEY given to him for the management of the Bank at Bombay is CANCELLED, and it is vested in MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, who will conduct the duties of the Bank's Branch at Bombay.

ઊમાભાઇ હકમચંદ, Chairman.
BECHERDASS AMBAIDASS, } Directors.
છગનભાઇ બાઇચંદ. }

Ahmedabad, 1st March 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

GIRGAUM COACH WORKS.—MESSRS. JAMES MONCRIEFF AND THOMAS CAMPBELL, having succeeded to the business of Messrs. Collett & Co., as Coach Builders in all its Branches, most respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage and support so liberally bestowed upon them, assuring those who may favour them with their support that every care and attention shall be paid to all orders entrusted to them. The business will be conducted upon the same principle as that adopted by their predecessors.

Girgaum Road, 8th March 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months	8 per cent. per annum.	
" 6 "	7	ditto.
" 12 "	7	ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ½ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Bank will be held at its Office, No. 3 Hornby Row, on FRIDAY the 23rd March 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1865.

2nd. To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Bank.

3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Bank being adopted, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.

East India Bank, 9th March 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6	per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1-8	ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	Rs.	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle		2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto		2	0	0
Removing Shoes		1	8	0
Preventing Cutting		2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY MADRAS (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Company on TUESDAY the 20th March 1866 at 4 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on THURSDAY the 15th instant:—

"That Section 32 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered so as to read thus:—No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a Dividend, unless a *quorum* of Shareholders is present at the commencement of each business, and that such *quorum* shall be ascertained as follows: that is to say, if the Shareholders belonging to the Company at the time of the Meeting do not exceed ten in number, the *quorum* shall be three; if they exceed ten there shall be added to the above *quorum* one for every ten additional Shareholders, *with this limitation, that it shall not be necessary for any quorum to exceed seven.*" J. R. BOYSON, Chairman.

Madras, 16th February 1866.

TREACHER & Co.'s BRANDY (Heart-shaped label) in cases of a dozen each, at Rs. 30.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE—Received by each Overland Steamer:—

Double Glos'ter.
Somerset.
Wiltshire.
Berkley. } At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.
Chedder.
Albert.
Stilton.

Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.

Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.

Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—The attention of intending travellers is requested to a consignment of OVERLAND TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, SUIT CASES received into the Miscellaneous Department of ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY:—

OVERLAND TRUNKS, 2ft. 9in. with Trays	Rs. 28
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, welted canvas with or without Divisions, 20, 22 and 24 inches.	Rs 18 to 25
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, best basil, 18, 22 and 24 inches	Rs. 18 to 25
BONNET BOXES brass-nailed, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30 inches	Rs. 6 to 14
SUIT CASES, American cloth, 20 inches	Rs. 9

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

NOTICES.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

WANTED.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, qualified to take charge of Machinery and to act as Manager of Works either in Bombay or up-country, is desirous of an engagement. Certificates of character and professional ability can be produced. Apply to "M. W.," Office of this Paper.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, several experienced European hands, fully qualified to perform the duties of GUARDS and SHUNTING MASTERS. Salary from Rupees 80 to 100 per mensum, according to ability, with Night Batta when away from head-quarters. Applications (enclosing Testimonials) to be sent to

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 14th March 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates, Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO BE SOLD, belonging to the undersigned:—

One Carriage and pair of Horses, with Harness complete	Rs.	2,200
One Grey Arab Saddle Horse	"	1,000
One Bay Arab ditto	"	600
One Chesnut Arab Harness Horse	"	500
One Shigram, with Single Harness	"	700

5th March 1866. F. MATHEW.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONARY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. Also a lot of GLASS WARE, a DINNER SERVICE, and a BEDROOM SET. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

HORSES.—A Consignment of 48 selected Australian HORSES, ex *Jeanie Oswald*, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M., by order of Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co., on account and risk of the concerned.

The Horses can now be seen at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company's Establishment, Byculla, where Catalogues can be obtained.

The attention of amateurs is called to the following lots:—

No. 6 Bay horse, 6 years, a very fine hack.
" 10 Chesnut horse, 5 years, a very fine saddle horse.
" 18 Black colt, 4 years, racing points and blood.
" 25 Brown horse, 5 years, broken to saddle, a splendid mover.
" 30 and 31 Dark Grey mares, a splendid match.
" 40 Grey mare, 4 years, by Waverly! broken to saddle.
" 41 Bay mare, 5 years, nearly thoroughbred, broken to saddle, a splendid hack.
" 46 Bay horse, 6 years, a fine saddle horse, up to any weight.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer's, Fort.

HARNESS JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double-stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.

Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.

Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.

One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.

One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.

One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shafts, by Kesterton.

One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.

One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.

One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.

14th March 1866.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.
Gazette Press, Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

THREE HOUSES TO LET at Middle Colaba. For further particulars apply to

No. 33, Middle Colaba, K. R. COLAH.
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 91, lately in occupation of MR. C. LEGGETT, Solicitor, High Court. Apply to JEYSINGBHOY HUTTEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

Bombay, 14th March 1866.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the large HOUSE and PREMISES situated at Colaba, at present occupied by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq. Apply to

GEORGE WHITLEY, Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

7th March 1866.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, for the season, FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on Matheran, Khandalla, and Mahableshwur Hills. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India*.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD'S Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, (from 1st proximo) two ROOMS in No. 15, Apollo Street, now occupied by Messrs. Cohen & Co. N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, furnished, from the 15th April, for six months, the HOUSE on Malabar Hill now occupied by

5th March 1866. F. MATHEW.

TO LET, a large commodious BUNGALOW called the "BIRD CAGE," situate in Middle Colaba. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, first class GODOWNS on the Ground Floor, Apollo House.

BADHAM & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in the Fort, No. 24, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, DEODAR TIMBER, about 300 Logs; by selection or the whole Invoice. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS,—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.

Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Monday Afternoon.

Elphinstones rose from 155 to 165 premium, and close firm at that rate. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 11/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100⅛
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99¼
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ..	98¾
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ..	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	214

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
6,000,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank ...	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	....	Alliance Bank	30 p ct dis.
600,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	16 p ct pm.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue..	25 p ct pm.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p ct pm.
1,220,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India... ...	62 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank ...	46 p ct pm.
750,000	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank.	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	4 p s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	30 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank...	52 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	[incldg n S 60 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	2 discount.
750,000	250	250	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	95 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	12 p ct pm.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	......	East Indian Bank...	40 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	25	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120	......	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6 p ct dis.
200,000	100	30	......	London & Bombay Bk	6 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	76¼ pm.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	105 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	85 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank ...	3 pm.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
750,000	300	100	Rs. 4	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	6 p ct dis.
600,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ..	50 p ct. dis.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	
120000	400	100	....	Do. New Capital..	3 p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100	....	Grand Finance Co..	32 Rs. per share.
800,000	400	50	....	Mofussil Financial Association. ..	No quotations.
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association ...	
6,00,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor. ...	

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	4,300 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	110 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do...	165 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co. ..	600 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share.
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,200 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	250 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	2,350 per share.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 296
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 10½
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	" 88¾
" " " " " 1842-43	
" " " " " 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	" 102⅞
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	" 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.	" 108

*PRICE CURRENT, 19th March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)..	" 455 to 460
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)..	" 465 to 470
Surat and Broach (New)..	" 460 to 465
Porebunder (New)..	" 435 to 440
Veeraval (New)	" 435 to 440
Khandeish (New)	" 440 to 445
Dharwar (now ready)	" 490 to 495
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 470 to 475

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 17th March, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 10th March 1866 :—

Liabilities.		10th March.		17th March.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	209,00,000	Rs.	209,00,000
Genl. Treasury Balance......	"	120,91,471	"	121,18,359
Deposits at Head Office ...	"	218,19,519	"	237,51,291
Do. at Branches	"	40,58,416	"	43,22,390
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	"	2,27,039	"	2,26,339
Reserve	"	10,56,983	"	10,56,983
Sundries	"	12,50,705	"	10,91,837
	Rs.	613,95,133	Rs.	634,67,199
Assets.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	89,74,824	Rs.	87,15,883
Credit Accounts at Do	"	54,88,657	"	57,45,321
Bills Discounted at Do	"	225,81,568	"	225,31,849
Dead Stock	"	7,67,623	"	7,79,039
Stamps	"	12,775	"	12,553
Balances with Agents	"	18,26,941	"	17,89,653
Sundries	"	16,54,990	"	15,24,021
Govt. Reserve Cash.........	"	80,91,471	"	81,18,359
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	"	89,74,225	"	105,24,936
Do. Branches......	"	30,22,059	"	37,25,585
	Rs.	613,95,133	Rs.	634,67,199

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 19.

Rowes, Surgeon Major W. W., 4th Madras L. C., on leave, from Saugor.

Humfrey, Staff Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Wood, Assistant Surgeon T., 45th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—March 19.

Western, Veterinary Surgeon G., 4th M. L. C., on leave, to Saugor.

Rowes, Surgeon Major W. W., 4th M. L. C, on medical certificate, to England.

Goldsmith, Lieutenant Colonel H. J., Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Madras.

Smith, Major R. M., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Madras.

Ashe, Captain E., Staff Corps, on duty, to Neemuch.

Sexton, Assistant Surgeon E., Medical Department, on sick certificate, to England.

Smith, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Vingorla.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 17th March.

Assistant Surgeon E. F. Wheatley, is appointed to the medical charge of the 6th N. I.

Acting Inspector General of Hospitals S. M. Pelly, is posted to the Mhow Division.

Lieutenant H. F. H. Burnes, Cadre 31st Regiment N. I., has returned to duty.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows :—

Major J. Swinburne, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 3rd February to 3rd March, when he is to embark, unless he has previously affected and exchanged; and Captain J. W. Fitzgerald, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 12th January to 21st May, on private affairs.

Lieutenant F. Easton, 33rd Foot, from 16th February to 16th June; Captain W. H. Mathew, 45th Foot, from 18th February to 18th May; Captain E. L. Robertson, 106th Foot, from 23rd January 1866 to 23rd January 1867, and Ensign R. T. Mayne, 109th Foot, from 26th January to 26th May, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Brigadier General R. R. Younghusband, C. B., Commandant Nusseerabad, Staff Corps, from 6th March to 5th April, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieutenant Colonel A. M. Murray, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, for 15 months from date of embarkation to England, on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. Caldecot, 106th Foot, from 12th March to 11th April, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
19	Elizabeth Fry..	Bentley	Liverpool, Nov. 8.
	Sandrigham	Muir..............	Liverpool, Nov. 9.
	Cannanore	Gachet	Kurrachee, March 15.
	California	Dellyn	Amsterdam, Nov. 5.
	Richard Cobden	Bischopp.......	Bushire, March 3.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
19	Gatinean	Cummings	Liverpool.
	Excelsior	Lewis............	Madras.
	South Carolina	Shapcott.........	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Protector*, H. L. Townsend, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Passe Partout*, Parrett, bound to Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
S. S. *Margaret Crawford*, for Bhownuggur.
S. S. *Tapter*, for Surat.

BENGAL.

Arrival.—March 12th, ship *Pius IX.*
Departures—March 12th, ships *Artist*, *Western Star*, and *Arabhoy*.

MADRAS.

Departures.—March 13th, ships *Tudor*, for Akyab, *Genie*, for Coveleng, and screw steamer *Punjaub*, for Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, at Poona, from the 1st of June next, a commodious BUNGALOW, conveniently situated, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Apply to M. S. MOSES.

ENGLISH BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY, 5, Bakehouse Lane, Fort.
A clearance sale of ready-made BOOTS & SHOES at reduced prices.
No reasonable offer refused.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a competent European READER, who is thoroughly acquainted with the Printing busines in all its branches. Must be of a good character. Apply to the Manager, "Oriental Press."
Bombay, 19th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CANNANORE," from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain Gachet will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March 1866. Agents Ship *Cannanore*.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE—The SIXTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 per Share (making Rs. 1,400 called up) has been made payable at the Offices of the Company on or before the 4th April 1866. If paid between that day and the 11th, Interest will be charged at 9 per cent.
At 18 per cent. if not paid before the 18th.
At 24 per cent. ditto ditto 25th.
The Report has been addressed to all Shareholders, and if not received can be had on application.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th March 1866.

PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS, with DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS, rock adjustment and all the latest improvements, furnished with 3½ inch condensers, giving a bright and defined picture 12 feet in diameter, with lock up case ... ... Rs. 155 0
CAREFULLY PAINTED SLIDERS for the above, comprising views by day and night, views with moving objects, moving comic figures, Chromotropes, &c., &c., .. from Rs. 2 to Rs. 12 0
A Set consisting of 3 dozen... ... Rs. 120 0
MAGIC LANTERNS, each accompanied by a box containing 12 sliders.

No. 1	Rs. 7 0
No. 2	" 20 0
No. 3	" 30 0
No. 4	" 40 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC SLIDERS.—Just received a fresh supply of the newest patterns
SUPERIOR STEREOSCOPES in Walnutwood, from ... ... Rs. 7 0
Do. With acromatic eye-piece, Binocular adjustment, &c., from ... ... Rs. 16 0
SLIDERS for the above, per dozen from... Rs. 10 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 22nd MARCH.

GRAND MAGICAL PERFORMANCE only for NATIVE LADIES. PROFESSOR VANEK & Co., Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, begs to announce at the desire of several Native Gentlemen, that he has arranged a very select and entertaining performance for the NATIVE LADIES of Bombay.
The Performance will commence at 7 o'clock precisely

Cards of Admission.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three Ladies)	Rs. 15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	" 6
Do. Tickets for Children under 8 years	" 3
Stalls...	" 4
Gallery	" 3
Pit	" 2

No Gentleman will be admitted in the Theatre. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets may be had of Messrs. Soundy & Co. and at the Bombay Sammachar Press in the Fort, at the Adelphi Hotel at Byculla, and Grant Road Theatre on the night of Performance.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the right of removing STONE from the quarries situated at the undermentioned villages in the Salsette Talooka of the Tanna Collectorate, up to the 30th of June 1866, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, Tanna, on MONDAY the 26th March 1866 at 11 a. m.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Extent of land in acres.	
		A.	G.
1. Mowjay Andhéree......	106	384	"
2. Cusba Bandora	Salt marsh land to the east and west of the Bridge constructed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy near the creek on the south side of the village.		
		A.	G.
3. Cusba Trombay.........	85	"	20
	138	"	30
4. Cusba Shahabaj	267	4	8
5. Cusba Khyrna	194	43	33
	198	41	6
6. Munoree................	260	94	16

Conditions of sale will be explained at the time of Auction.
E. P. DOWN, Collector.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 16th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. MANOCKJEE SORABJEE MODY, CURSETJEE SORABJEE MODY, and NUSSERWANJEE COWASJEE MODY, of Bombay, Parsee Merchants, have contracted with ARDASEER NASSERWANJEE MODY, Esquire, of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, to sell—Firstly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, and known by the name of Johnson's Bungalow, situate, lying, and being at Nepean Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of Heerjee Jeevanjee, on the west by the Nepean Road, on the north by the property secondly herein described, and on the south by the vacant piece of ground thirdly herein described, and which said ground contains by admeasurement 4,915 square yards, be the same a little more or less. Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, and known by the name of Mr. Hore's Bungalow, situate, lying, and being at Nepean Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the hilly ground of Heerjeebhoy Jeevanjee, on the west by the Nepean Road, on the north by the vacant ground of Cursetjee Ardaseer Dady, and on the south by the property firstly herein described, and which said ground contains by admeasurement 6,180 square yards, be the same little more or less. And thirdly—All that piece or parcel of land or vacant ground, situate, lying, and being at Nepean Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of Heerjee Jehangeer, on the west by the Nepean Road, on the north by the property firstly herein described, and on the south by the other property belonging to the Vendors, and which said ground contains by admeasurement 2,055 square yards, be the same a little more or less. All persons claiming to have any interest therein, either by way of inheritance, mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease, or otherwise, are required to furnish to Messrs. DALLAS, LYNCH, and LANGDALE, at their Office, at No. 5, Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, particulars of such claim or claims within 14 days from this date, at the expiration of which time the purchase is to be completed, and any person having claims who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof will be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 19th March 1866. DALLAS, LYNCH & LANGDALE.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION, HIGH COURT.—Suit No. 956 of 1865.—For debt and interest Rs. 53,210-14-9.
The Asiatic Banking Corporation...............Plaintiffs.
vs.
Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy.............................Defendant.
Suit No. 957 of 1865.—For debt and interest Rs. 3,03,475-10-6, and further interest on this amount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.
The same...Plaintiffs.
vs.
The same and Jeewajee Manockjee................Defendants.
Suit No. 977 of 1865.—For principal and interest Rs. 71,372-2-6.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited)...Plaintiffs.
vs.
The same and Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee.Defendants.
It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March next, at noon, under and by virtue of three Warrants for sale of immoveable property respectively issued out of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above three suits, dated respectively the 23rd day of December last, will be put up for Sale by Public Auction in four lots at the Sheriff's Office, all the Right, Title, and Interest of the abovenamed defendant Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, of, in, and to the undermentioned immoveable property.
Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendary Land or Ground (whereof one A. G. DeGa is the Fazendar) with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Shaik Abdool Rahimon or Bungurwalla Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 262 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street aforesaid, on the West by passage for sweepers, on the North by the property of the Honorable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and on the South by the property of Rustomjee Shapoorjee.
Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Rope Walk Lane, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 213 square yards and five-ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property of Manockbaee and Moteebaee, Executrixes of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, on the West by Forbes Lane, on the North by the property forming part of the Estate of Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, and on the South by the property of Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.
Lot 3.—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Ground, situate and being at a place called Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirteen thousand four hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, with the several messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon now in the occupation of the Education Society's Press and Mr. Neuberg respectively.
Lot 4.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Rope Walk Lane, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 194 2-8 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East and South respectively by the property forming part of the Estate of Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, deceased, on the West by Forbes Lane, and on the North by the property of Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.
Towards the satisfaction of the amount of the several Decrees which appear above, and the costs of the said Plaintiffs when taxed by the Taxing Officer of the Court, or so much of the said property as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decrees.
The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendant Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy in the above specified moveable property.
For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.
A. R. SCOBLE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 5th Feb. 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a second-hand English made BUGGY, with HORSE and HARNESS complete. May be seen in the Fort at any time. Apply to "P. H." Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a PIANO, by Schroder, in good order, belonging to a Gentleman who is leaving Bombay. Price Rs. 300. Apply to
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla.

THE OFFICE of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) has been THIS DAY REMOVED to the ELPHINSTONE BUILDINGS, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Bombay, 19th March 1866.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that if the SECOND and THIRD CALLS, now overdue on the Shares of this Company, be not paid on or before the 20th April next, with Interest thereon, the said Shares will be FORFEITED in accordance with Act 19 of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.
By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.
Bombay, 20th March 1866.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—CONSECRATION OF THE TOWER OF SILENCE AT GUNDAVIE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of Parsees and others attending the above Ceremony, the Down Train leaving Bombay at 6-0 a. m., and the Up Train leaving Ahmedabad at 6-0 a. m. on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th March, will call at Beeleemora Station to set down and take up First and Second Class Passengers only.
By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 19th March 1866

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRY.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. (1,000) One Thousand.
This is peculiarly convenient for supplying Stone Rubble Ballast to the Railway, to the Bombay Reclamation, and the Victoria Land Reclamation Companies.
CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The EIGHTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 per Share (making Rs. 1,800 per Share called up) fell due on 15th, Interest will be charged from that day
At 9 per cent. per annum if the Call be paid before the 26th instant.
At 18 per cent. per annum if the call be not paid before the 4th April.
At 24 per cent. per annum if the Call be not paid before the 11th April.
By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

CALENDAR—March 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Friday ..23rd 5h. 53m. p. m.
Full Moon, Saturday ..31st 9h. 22m. a. m.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	20	Venus sets at 6-34 p.m.	6 6	6 10	1 4	1 24	17th March 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 50s. 7.
Wed.	21	Sun enters Aries, Spring commences at 0-46 a. m.	6 5	6 10	1 45	2 9	
Thurs.	22	Night lasts 11-54.	6 4	6 10	2 35	3 1	
Fri.	23	Moon First Quarter at 5-53 p.m.	6 3	6 10	3 31	4 3	
Sat.	24	Mars sets at 6-38 p.m.	6 2	6 11	4 42	5 19	
Sun.	25	Annunciation—Lady Day—Palm Sunday.	6 1	6 11	6 2	6 44	
Mon.	26	Mercury at greatest elongation 18° 41' E. 8-24 p m.	6 1	6 11	7 21	7 56	

NOW READY,

No. V. OF

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

List of Wood Engravings.
CARTOON.—Dr. H—wl—t's Battle of the Pyramids.
HALF PAGE.—Master and Pupil : or, Who Gains by it ?
QUARTER PAGE.—The Hon'ble A—ley E—d—n and the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 3rd instant.
HALF PAGE.—Military Series, No. IV. : or, the Doctor and the Orderly.
INITIAL LETTERS.—B. O. H. I. S. D. T. &c., &c.

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AMATEUR CONCERT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PARELL, TO-MORROW EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 21st March 1866.—By the kind permission, and under the patronage, of H. E. Sir BARTLE and Lady FRERE, a CONCERT will be given at Government House, Parell, in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund, by Amateurs and Members of the Choir, TO-MORROW EVENING, WEDNESDAY.

Committee.

Rev. W. K. Fletcher.	E. I. Howard, Esq.
L. H. Bayley, Esq.	R. Ryrie, Esq.
F. S. Chapman, Esq.	R. L. Tracey, Esq.
Dr. R. S. Sinclair.	Lieut. J. Dowden, R. E.

D. Trevor Roper, Esq.

Tickets, Rupees 7 each, may be obtained through the Committee, or from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
To commence at 8-45 p. m.
March, 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Mar. 6	Kurrachee	Mar. 14
Agra	Mar. 13	Lahore	Mar. 13
Allahabad	Mar. 14	London	Feb. 19
Australia	Jan. 26	Mauritius	Feb. 17
Alexandria	Feb. 26	Madras	Mar. 14
Bangalore	Mar. 14	Malta	Feb. 26
Calcutta	Mar. 13	Meerut	Mar. 13
Cape	Jan. 18	Ootacamund	Mar. 8
Ceylon	Mar. 2	Oudh	Mar. 10
Cochin	Feb 24	Penang	Feb. 25
Delhi	Mar. 13	Punjaub	Mar. 7
France	Feb. 20	Suez	Mar. 1
Hongkong	Feb. 15	Singapore	Feb. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1866.

The long suffering of the Indian officers is again rewarded by the definite and explicit avowal of a Royal Commission that their grievances are no mere idle words or the expression of chronic discontent. A second time has such a commission asserted in the teeth of Sir Charles Wood's asseverations that they had no ground of complaint—that the Parliamentary guarantee had been violated. The officers of the Indian army have had to fight a laborious battle, but the triumph has come to them at last, and they can now look forward to some effectual remedy for the injustice to which they have been subject by the arrangements for the absorption of the Indian into the general army. The new Secretary of State can have no leanings to the scheme of his predecessor. He does not stand to it in the same relation as Sir Charles Wood who was tied to it by all the endearing claims of a putative paternity. In arrangements involving such immense complications as the amalgamation and reorganization of the army, it is possible, nay certain, that individual cases of injustice will occur, but whatever the new Secretary does, we believe he will honestly endeavour to remove the standing disgrace of keeping a large body of gentlemen who have served their country well, and who deserve well of it, under a series of hardships which have already been prolonged beyond all reasonable limits of time. He will not venture upon insulting them at least by an arrogant assertion that they are a great deal better under the new order of things than they were under the old, or by the insinuation that they are like wayward children, not knowing very definitely what they want. No mere sham grievance could have begotten so general a discontent among intelligent men, or stirred up a great body of gallant men to fill the tables of the Houses of Parliament with petitions for redress. The murmurs of complaint, the petitions, thick as the leaves in Vallombrosa, that poured in upon the Indian Secretary from all sides, was the most positive evidence to any one who will not shut his eyes to the sun and declare it is dark, that a real, radical, and *bona fide* evil existed which called for instant and effectual removal. Sir Charles is now no longer the autocrat of India, and the complicated nodus of the army difficulty which he had entangled and was evidently unable to disentangle, is left to his successor to unloose. It may well be believed that his petulant declaration that the single question of the amalgamation and reorganisation of the Indian army caused him more trouble and anxiety than the Government of the whole of India, was made in all sincerity. Never was public officer pursued by a more remorseless and persistent Nemesis, one which no amount of administrative tinkering would appease, which no amount of administrative conjuring would allay. To Sir Charles, it was no doubt, very incomprehensible that all his efforts to produce a perfect scheme whereby the Indian army should be absorbed into the English army proved utter failures. It was no doubt very incomprehensible why these efforts did not result in mere negative failures, and why every intended remedy begot another hydra-headed difficulty, and became a new occasion for overwhelming him with a farther host of complaints and grievances. Nevertheless it was so, and his paper diagram persisted in going one way, and the actual facts persisted in going another; and the Secretary of State, in spite of the discontent of the Indian officers, could not bring himself to the simple belief that there was something wrong with his diagram. We hope that in the calm seclusion of the peerage, and under the light of the report of the second Royal Commission, Sir Charles will be able to convince himself that his diagram on paper did not work well in fact, and that, wittingly or unwittingly, he has been the cause of much annoyance and hardship to the officers of the old Indian Army.

On glancing at the list of 800 petitions appended to the report, it is apparent that, with very few exceptions, the complaints refer to those points regarding which this second Commission declares that the Parliamentary guarantee has not been observed. When the Indian army was, as the expression goes, "amalgamated" with the line, the India Office, and ultimately Parliament itself, were beseiged with petitions and complaints, and under the cloud of witnesses which rose against him, and the dread of a division in the lower house, the Secretary of State, who had persistently assured the House that the measure had been carried out in strict accordance with the Parliamentary guarantee, was driven to the expedient of proposing the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the grievances. That Commission reported that in certain particulars the guarantee had been violated, and Sir Charles accordingly issued a despatch professing to bring his scheme into accordance with the Acts of Parliament. Again a cloud of witnesses arose, protesting that the despatch failed to remove several of the officers' grievances, and among them, the most widely felt, and important of all; and now a second Royal Commission has reported that it is even so. The most notorious of the grievances which Sir Charles Wood's despatch professed to remedy was that as to the supersession of regimental officers by the promotion of their brother officers under the Staff Corps rules. The remedy was a very hollow one, nominal merely, and substantially deceptive—granting brevet rank to the superseded officers according to length of service, but allowing the substantive rank and pay of the lower grade only. The following is the evidence of the Commission as to the working of one part of the amended scheme laid down in the despatch :—

> "We have before us complaints from regimental officers that they have now been superseded by staff corps officers who have not superseded them before also from regimental officers formerly their juniors—and from officers holding brevet rank for field service, that their brevet has now been superseded by this general brevet for mere length of service, and that they have thus been made to forfeit all advantage in this respect from their service in the field,—while as regards the officers of your Majesty's British regiments it may be reasonably urged that their rank is local, while the brevet rank of the Indian officers is general and permanent at the same time that it seriously deranges their regimental position—captains for example, becoming lieutenant-colonels, and so superseding in general duties and commands even their immediate regimental superiors. And we observe that a general gradation list for the whole army, based simply upon length of service, which is what the brevet has now established, annuls in numerous instances every advantage of rank previously obtained from regimental rise, whether accruing from regimental service or from any other cause."

In fact, in the opinion of the Commission, the Despatch only remedies two out of the five grievances which the first Commission averred to be well founded; and the report concludes with the very remarkable expression that "it appears to the Commissioners perfectly practicable to remove all just ground for complaining of the infraction of any real and established right in connection with the particular points referred to them for report." The Locals, therefore, in all probability, now see the end to all their troubles. There is no question during all Sir Charles Wood's administration of India which has so damaged his reputation as this. We admit the difficulty was great, that the arrangements undertaken involved intricate complications, and that on one side was the Scylla of incurring excessive expenditure and on the other the Charybdis of violating in some way the officer's rights. To produce a scheme that would not operate in rare individual cases with hardship was beyond the reach of any minister and beyond the expectations of the army itself. But to produce a scheme which spread discontent through the whole body it was intended to benefit, which one Royal Commission and then another condemned, and to stubbornly uphold it in the face of a thousand petitions for redress, was not an act of statesmanship such as would cover his Indian administration with glory. The justice, such as it is, which they have wrung from the hands of the late Secretary of State, has been scanty and long withheld; and for the balance of their just rights they must henceforth look to his successor. But even Sir Charles Wood himself, could no longer have held out in the face of a double condemnation; nor could a third time, when the Locals demanded bread have given them a stone.

REVIEW.

Recent British Philosophy. *By David Masson.*
Spiritual Philosophy, founded on the teaching of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. *By J. H. Green, F. R. S.*

It is interesting, from time to time, even to those whose pursuits have not led them to drink deeply of the well of philosophical speculation, to know what course the stream of thought is taking in the minds of the thinkers from whom it springs. The real fact is that, although few people study metaphysics, there are many metaphysicians. That hard name belongs to all who think of the reasons of things, or who reflect on what passes either within their own minds, or in the world without them. What is the nature of that outward world, whether it has any other qualities, or substance, than those which we see, feel, touch, smell, or taste—whether the mind is a subtle organization of matter or has a totally different kind of existence—whether the will is really free to act, as the vulgar think, or is insensibly and irresistibly overruled, as philosophers and theologians have often held—on these points, and such as these, many persons, not students of metaphysics, often dwell in thought, and in thus dwelling on them are *de facto* metaphysicians. But in all ages and generations there are some who devote themselves to thinking out such questions, and to learning what other thinkers have arrived at before themselves; and it is generally worth while to know the results of such inquiries. It is all very well to speak as if the interests of mankind were centred in material progress, or in physical science, as if electric telegraphs or theories of the correlation of forces satisfied the human intellect; but to a large class of minds the inward world will always be more interesting than the outward, thought more real than matter, the invisible more engrossing than the visible. Metaphysical science asserts itself, again and again, as a natural and necessary branch of inquiry, as it is asserting itself, at this moment in England, with a vigour and freshness of life which it is not a little remarkable to witness.

Mr. Masson, who has an established reputation for criticism of poetry, has done good service in publishing a series of lectures in which he clothes in a popular form the latest speculations in philosophy. In order to do this intelligibly, even to those who have some previous knowledge of the subject, it is not enough to have read and mastered the works of original thinkers; the interpreter of their thoughts must be himself a thinker. For to seize on the characteristic features of a philosophical system, to judge between it and others, to distinguish between the great originators of metaphysical thoughts and the second rate men who do but expand their ideas, and thus to discern when any real progress is made in philosophy, all this requires an independence of mind and a power of assimilating and reflecting on mental science, which does not belong to every critic. Mr. Masson gives proof that he possesses this power: his book is not a mere explanation of, it is a judgment upon, the authors of metaphysical speculation. We shall make use of it freely in attempting to give our readers some faint idea what is the position of mental science at the present time in England.

Two schools of thinkers have occupied the field of metaphysics from the earliest ages, and the battle between them is still a drawn one. To trace all our knowledge to experience, and experience arising in the first instance from the outward world, has been the endeavour of some; to find part of it in the mind itself has been the aim of their opponents. The controversy raged even in the time of Plato: even then there was an Empirical philosophy which founded itself upon outward experience, that is upon sensation, and a higher or transcendental philosophy, that of Plato himself, which sought for truth in the depth of the soul, and its ideas. The obvious objection to the sensational philosophy was, that as the impressions on the senses vary to some extent, and may be conceived to vary indefinitely, we can derive no fixed knowledge from this source. The phenomena of nature, to beings endowed with different organs of sense than ours, would be different from our phenomena; the inhabitants of the planets may have quite other perceptions of sound, and taste, and colour. Another objection is, that no knowledge derived from the senses can reach beyond experience in extent or certainty; everything that we know is probable not demonstrative; general not universal. The widest induction may fail at some point, the most extensive generalization may yield to a contrary experience. Now this satisfies neither the desires, nor the consciousness of the human mind. It does not satisfy its desires, for they grasp at certainty, absolute and universal: it does not satisfy its consciousness, for this informs us of truths, (such as those of morals or of geometry) which are more extensive and more certain than experience. On these facts Plato took his stand: he gave up to his adversaries the outward world, allowed it to drift to and fro in a flux of sensation, with nothing fixed and unchangeable; but he maintained that there is an inner world in which truth dwells, and where it may be found. Geometry and the seven sciences are the path to this region; experience is but the occasion by which the mind is led to ideal certainty. The theorems of Euclid are more universal than any facts of the outward world, and cannot therefore be derived from them: our ideas of beauty and goodness more perfect than any instances of them which we see, and therefore are not drawn from these instances, but at most suggested by them.

The controversy took many interesting shapes and phases in the period which elapsed between the age of Plato and Aristotle and that of Cicero: but it is not our purpose to dwell on these. In modern times the champion of the sensational school was Locke, whose unanswerable arguments scattered for ever many of the absurd assumptions of the transcendentalists. He did not however destroy transcendentalism itself, and when in answer to his famous assertion that there is nothing in the understanding which was not first in the senses, Leibnitz added the words "except the understanding itself." He in fact re-asserted, under a different form, the old doctrine that the mind does *not* altogether depend for its knowledge upon experience alone. We agree with Mr. Masson that this pithy utterance of Leibritz is a model of compressed thought; nor do we believe that its significance will ever be exhausted. Henceforth indeed it is no longer innate ideas, in the old sense of the word, that the philosopher expects to find in the mind; that is, he does not look for ready-made truths, lying as it were *perdu* in the understanding, underived from experience: but he examines the laws of the mind itself to find out *how it deals* with the knowledge conveyed to it through the senses, what it brings out of its own stores to the material which it receives, how in fact it works upon, arranges, reflects upon sensation, and rises above experience to universal truth.

Locke himself is accused of a desertion of his own principle in allowing, besides sensation, a power of reflection inherent in the human understanding; but it is not clear how far he meant to carry this admission. At all events nothing restrained Hume from carrying out his characteristic principle, and resolving all our knowledge into sensation, and sensation itself into uncertainty. The mind, and the outward world, are now nothing but sensations: of it and of ourselves we *know* absolutely nothing. An unsatisfactory point for analysis is thus arrived at; but when such points are attained it is a sure sign that a reaction is at hand. This reaction began in Kant: taking his stand, somewhat as Plato had done, on the facts of consciousness, he found there certain elementary laws of thought, of which, at all events, we are sure. We are sure that we see and feel things in space and time, that we think of them as existing in quantity, quality, relation and mode (that is in various degrees of certainty); and we are sure, beyond this, that we possess freedom of the will, a moral sense, some ideas of God, the soul, and the universe. How far these our ways of feeling, thinking, and believing correspond with the actual truth of things, Kant indeed declined to inform us, and asserts that we cannot possibly be informed; but he believed that there was an outward world with which we hold communion through these modes of knowledge.

Imported into England through the rich imagery of Coleridge, the philosophy of Kant has had a great influence on British speculation. His noble assertion of this moral law has been a bulwark against the utilitarianism which else would have swept the field, while his analysis of the mental processes has, for a time at least, stayed the triumph of sensationalism. The writer least affected by him, indeed who most opposed them is Mr. Mill, whose lucid style and mastery of his own thought gives him a wonderful power over his readers. Rejecting the analysis of Kant, and keeping close to Locke and his followers, Mr. Mill resolves all knowledge into sensation, as its primary source. Adopting the observations of the philosophical school, represented by Mr. Bain, he would derive our idea of space from the sense of muscular motion, felt in the movement of the arm, or of the eye, and measured by the amount or duration of exertion. Discarding everything *a priori* he allows to this kind of knowledge any degree of certainty beyond what experience justifies: and believes that there might be conceived a world in which two and two would make five. The moral sense he resolves into a fear of punishment, and makes utility not only the criterion (which all would allow) but the very essence of morality. And finally, though not declaring himself a pure idealist, he believes only in certain permanent "possibilities of sensation," as the *substratum* or essence of matter; in other words, we know nothing of matter but the fact that sensations are produced in us regularly and permanently, under certain circumstances.

The writer whom Mr. Mill selects as his chief antagonist on these questions is Sir William Hamilton: yet Mr. Masson finds some difficulty, in which we fully sympathize, in stating clearly the points in which they differ. Both agree that we know nothing of the material world in itself, but only its qualities, that is the mode in which we are affected by it. Both agree also that all our knowledge must be *relative*; that is, that the nature of our faculties determines our knowledge. If we had more than five senses we might know more of the qualities of matter than we do now. Mr. Masson thinks that their difference consists in this: that Sir W. Hamilton clings to the old (and certainly natural) belief, that there is an external world, distinct from ourselves, while Mr. Mill is not prepared to hold more than that we have sensations of one. Sir William also asserts that our knowledge of this outward world may be *trusted*, and even adopts the old distinction between primary and secondary qualities of matter, acknowledging that the latter (colour, taste, and smell) are dependent on our senses, but that the former, (figure, extension and solidity) belong more essentially to the objects themselves. It seems to us that their controversy may be stated thus: that while both assert that matter can only be known in its phenomena, Sir W. Hamilton maintains the objective truth and existence of these phenomena, while Mr. Mill resolves them altogether into sensations.

It is remarkable that these combatants seem at first sight to change sides, when they come to apply their philosophy to religion. Mr. Mansel's writings have become celebrated in this connection, as carrying out Sir William Hamilton's principle, that all knowledge is relative (that is limited by our faculties) to the extent of saying that we have no knowledge of the Divine Being, but what is *regulative*: that is, that our faculties give us *views* of His nature which we must receive on authority, but cannot trust for real truth. We think that Mr. Mill's answer on this point is a piece of irresistible reasoning: for he shows not only that the argument depends upon an ambiguity in the use of the word absolute, but that, in any case, our knowledge of God is as certain as our knowledge of anything else, and no one would ask for more.

We may return on some future occasion to these subjects, which can only be touched upon in a general sketch, and we will conclude our present notice by saying a few words on another remarkable book, the title of which we have placed at the head of this article. While the positive school of Comte, and the physiological school of Mr. Bain, are protesting against the old metaphysics, and tending to resolve all knowledge into material sensation and effects of nerve-current, it is not a little curious to see a revival of the philosophy of Kant and Coleridge in the work of a friend and disciple of the latter. Mr. Green, who was an eminent and accomplished physician, a friend and teacher of Professor Owen, seems to have been attracted in early life to German philosophy, and after studying it independently, became intimate with Coleridge, who left him his manuscripts, and seems to have deputed them the task of developing his philosophical system. This duty Mr. Green performed by writing the work which we are noticing, but which was not published until after his death, and is now given to the world by his admiring friend Mr. Simon, with an interesting memoir. The work itself may be described as an attempt to prove from the human reason the main doctrines of morality and of Christian theology. The first volume lays the foundation of his system in a treatise on logic, in which the writer re-states in the main the principles of Kant, but adds supplementary matter from Mill, on his great subject of induction. In his second volume, he develops his principles into their positive results. It is known to all acquainted with Coleridge's works, that this philosopher maintained that while the understanding, a lower faculty of the mind, is limited by experience, we possess in the reason a power of grasping truths which are above and beyond experience. Mr. Green carries out this principle to the extent of maintaining that the laws of the natural world as well as the fundamental truths of theology may be deduced from the reason. He does not, it is true, give instances of the former, but devotes himself chiefly to a deduction of the latter. The primary fact on which he takes his stand is the consciousness of will in man, and the Idea of an Infinite Will, which is God. This implies both a corresponding intelligence, and also moral attributes, and, according to Mr. Green, the Christian doctrine of the Trinity may also be deduced from the same idea. We cannot say that his arguments seem to us cogent on the latter point. But his book is valuable as an assertion of principles and facts of consciousness forgotten or overlooked by the positive philosopers.

It will be interesting to observe the further progress of British philosophy. The physiological school, which investigates the effect of sensation upon the bodily organs as the ground of true metaphysics, is destined no doubt, to extensive influence; but, on the other hand, there will be always a class of minds irresistibly disposed to believe that the material phenomena of nerve-currents go but a small way towards accounting for mental facts. The question suggested by Leibnitz will still remain: what kind of activity is it by which the mind works upon the material of the sensations, by which from mere impressions on the eye, ear, or nerves of touch it elicits ideas of proportion, geometrical truths, conceptions of beauty? A further problem will then remain: whence, and of what nature, is that sense of right, which Mr. Mill resolves into fear of punishment, and of free will, which he seems to think illusory?

Meantime we welcome any honest endeavour, by physiological or other methods, to admit us into these inner chambers of the human mind, believing that all sincere investigation tends to the establishment of truth.

The *Pioneer*:—We are happy to re-echo a strong and apparently well-founded rumour that the rates of pay in the Punjab Commission are now at length positively about to be increased, and that plenary authority has come from home to carry out the measure without further delay. It is not long since we gave a full expression to our views on this subject, so that there is no occasion for us to enlarge upon it in this place, more especially if it be true that justice, however tardy, is about to be done in the matter. We shall only congratulate our friends in the "land of the five rivers" on their improving prospects; while, at the same time, we express our satisfaction that Government has at last seen the error of its ways, and the folly of demoralising a fine service by a mistaken parsimony. The Punjab Commission is at present in a dangerously famished state; and although its high *prestige* and honourable traditions have been able to keep things tolerably straight so far, yet it is not to be doubted that the starvation experiment has been pushed to its last limits, and that a little more persistence in it would go far to ruin the service. Embarrassed Deputy Commissioners and indebted District Officers are not likely to fill their places properly; and if ever a little liberality was well timed and likely to be serviceable, it will be so in the case of the Punjab, more especially if it be effected—as we cannot doubt that it will be—without any invasion of the pockets of other equally deserving servants of Government.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 12th March, 3.8 p.m.

The amount of specie shipped to Bombay by the Southampton steamer to-day is valued at £85,000.

Fair Dhollera 16⅜d. The market opened today with great activity, rates being in favour of sellers; considerable business was done, but at the close of the day rates are barely maintained.

Bengal Cotton 13d. to 13⅛d.

Consols 87⅞. The low prices lately ruling attracted investors, and caused the present improvement.

Bank discount 7 per cent.; good demand for money.

The Share market is depressed owing to the failure of the Joint Stock Discount Company. A petition was presented to the Master of the Rolls to file a winding-up order on account of the Company's stock being at a discount.

The Hungarian Diet has reiterated its former demands in answering the Emperor of Austria's Rescript.

The Conference on Roumanian affairs has commenced at Paris.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

KURRACHEE, 19th March.

The insurrection at Bhawulpore is reported to be quelled, and the rebels defeated with great slaughter.

GALLE, 18th March.

Mail Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 17th March.

Mail Steamer *Benares* from Bombay signalled.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 p. m. yesterday.

We are requested to state that the band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment will *not* play at the Colaba Bandstand this evening.

An Amateur Concert, in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund, will be given at Government House, Parell, to-morrow evening. We are not at liberty to mention the names of the singers, but there is no doubt an excellent entertainment will be provided. H. E. Sir Bartle and Lady Frere have given their patronage, and the Concert will, from what we hear, be very fully attended.

We beg to remind our readers that the annual public meeting for distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution will be held in the Town Hall this evening at half past four o'clock. His Excellency the Governor will preside. Ladies and gentlemen are requested to enter by the gate on the north side of the Town Hall.

Professor Vanek's entertainment to the Christian school children on Saturday evening at the Byculla Schools was a great success, upwards of 500 children were present and amused. The children of the Indo-British Institution were taken in bullock gharries, the cost having been generously paid for by an old friend of the institution, Mr. Edwin Heycock.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 p. m. of the 18th and 6 p. m. of the 19th March: max. 7 hours 3 minutes; min. 0 hours 47 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 p. m. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 14th, and the United Kingdom 15th March.

Colonel Thacker having resigned the Controllership of the Municipal Accounts, H. E. Sir Bartle Frere has nominated Mr. William Maidment to fill the post. Mr. Maidment's selection is a wise one. We can bear testimony to his zeal and faithfulness in the public service, and we are glad to see that the Governor thus rewarding a good and a useful servant. The Secretariat will lose a hardworking and an unassuming Assistant Secretary.

On the 26th February last, a shepherd, named Mahadoo Bindoo, was arraigned before Mr. Richardson, Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, for having murdered his wife. The Judge found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be hanged. On an appeal being presented to the Judges of the High Court, the sentence was altered to one of transportation for life.

The Special Jurors.—At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, His Lordship intimated to the gentlemen summoned to serve on the Special Jury, that their presence would not be required until a quarter before 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) forenoon. It would be desirable, His Lordship thought, to dispose of as many cases as possible during this week, as during the next most of the gentlemen of the jury would be occupied in mail work, and might therefore find it inconvenient to attend the Sessions.

In a case which lately came on for confirmation before the Dewan of His Highness the Gackwar of Baroda, sent up by the Soubah of Nowsaree, the decision was reversed. It appears a dispute arose between the Head Master of the Cawasjee Jehangir Madrissa, Mr. Sorabjee Eduljee, at Nowsaree, and the Dustoor of that place, which ended by the Soubah fining the School Master Rs. 100. This sentence was reversed by the Dewan, as it was evident the Soubah had a leaning towards the Dustoor.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held on Saturday last by the Deputy Coroner, Mr. Chapple, at the Apollo Bunder, attending the death of one Robert Elliot, an apprentice on board the ship *Dunelm*. It appears that on the morning in question, at about 10 o'clock, the deceased was employed on board ship overhauling topsail reef tackle, when the yard fell on him and jammed him between both yards. He died instantaneously. Verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificates:—Colonel W. H. Kirby, H. M.'s 94th Foot, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army; Captain W. C. Lester, Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow; Assistant Surgeon E. Sexton; Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps, 2nd in command 4th Regiment, Madras Light Cavalry; Colonel C. Cureton, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 15th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant R. T. Hare, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawur; are each allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate; and Conductor F. Penrose, of the Ordnance Department, for fifteen months.

The following passengers, per steamer *Krishna*, Captain Morrison, will sail to-day, for Suez:—James Johnson, Esq.; J. Murdock, Esq.; Colonel Kirby, Deputy Adjutant General, and Mrs. Kirby; Rev. L. Poynder, Bengal Establishment, and Mrs. Poynder and child; Colonel Macdonald, Judge Advocate General, and Mrs. Macdonald and child; Dr. Rawes, Bengal Cavalry, and three children; Mrs. Western and three children; Mrs. Hauff and six children; Mrs. Amann; Mrs. Maurice; Mrs. Main and infant; Mr. Maurice; Wm. Butcher, Esq.; E. G. Frazer, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Kettel; Rev. Mr. Hauff; Rev. Mr. Kies; A. R. Warwick, Esq.; G. T. Kedge, Esq.; W. F. Stutz, Esq.; Captain Lester; Edward Sexton, Esq.; Mr. Hazelgrove; Mr. Hager.

A case of extreme hardship was brought to the notice of F. L. Brown, Esq., the Acting Second Magistrate of Police, yesterday morning, by two Europeans, named Fitzmorris and Fox, gunners of the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery. They stated that two years ago they were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, on conviction in the High Court of Bombay, of having been found in possession of stolen articles; that their term of imprisonment expired on Saturday last, and they were turned out of the House of Correction as vagabonds with the prison clothes on their backs; that they did not know where to go, or where to obtain decent apparel. His Worship recommended them to apply to the Chief Magistrate, who was the President of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction, who doubtless would adopt some measures to alleviate their distress.

F. L. Brown, Esq., Acting Second Magistrate of Police, was on Sunday last engaged in the Jamsetjee Hospital, in taking the dying declaration of a Hindoo, named Rama Visram, who had been severely injured across the abdomen and chest. It appears the man was the mussal of Mr. Shaw, residing in the Mount Road; that on Saturday last he went to the funeral of a friend, and on his return home he became intoxicated. When opposite the Hope Hall Hotel, at about half past 11 o'clock at night, he alleges, he was first arrested by a police sepoy, and then set upon and beaten by three others, who conveyed him to the Oomercarry Chowkey without bringing the matter to the notice of Superintendent Mills of the B Division, which officer only saw Rama on the following morning, and finding him much hurt had him conveyed to the Hospital where he now lies in a precarious state.

It will be in the recollection of most of our readers that during the Criminal Sessions of September last, when Mr. Anstey presided, two Bhattia Directors of the Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation were convicted of forgery and sentenced to be transported for life, and to have all their property, moveable and immoveable, confiscated to the Crown. Since the condemnation of these convicts strenuous efforts have been made by the entire Bhattia community to obtain from Government a mitigation of the punishment inflicted upon the prisoners, dwelling upon the harshness of the Judge, and the unexampled severity of the punishment, which in similar convictions previous to the condemnation of the prisoners scarcely ever exceeded transportation for seven years. A reply to this petition was received the other day informing the petitioners that Government decline to interfere at all in the matter.

A young and interesting looking woman appeared at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday last, who said her name was Louisa Blamire, and wife of Mr. Thomas Blamire, late a master in the Indus Flotilla. She complained of having been abandoned by her husband about eighteen months since without his having made any provision for her support. Hearing, however, that he had returned to Bombay from Kurrachee, she asked His Worship to grant her a summons against her husband in order that he may be compelled to support her. Under these circumstances a summons was ordered to be issued. Yesterday Mrs. Blamire again appeared in Court, when she stated that her husband was evading the service of the summons upon him, and in all probability would leave the country altogether before she could obtain redress by the usual process of a summons, and prayed that a warrant may be issued for his arrest.—Application granted.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is to be held to-morrow, to transact the following business :—

1. The Honorable the Advocate General, the Honorable Mr A. J. Hunter and the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Marriot will take the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty.

II. The following papers will be presented to the Council :—
1. Report of the Select Committee on the Insolvency Bill.
2. Report of the Select Committee on the Sind Courts Bill.
3. Report of the Select Committee on the Poisons Bill.

III. Bills and Orders of the Day :—
1. Bill No. 9 of 1865.—A Bill to regulate and restrict the sale of Poisons in the Bombay Presidency.—Second reading.
2. Bill No. 1 of 1866.—A Bill to limit the liability of a son, grandson or other heir of a deceased Hindoo for the debts of his ancestor, and the liability of the second husband of a Hindoo widow for the debts of her deceased husband.—First reading.
3. Bill No. 2 of 1866.—A Bill to shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council and to make certain provisions regarding thereto.—First reading.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Latitude 18° 53' 30" North; Longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of Barometer above the Sea, 37 feet.

1866.	Date.		Mar. 12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.
Wind.	Movement in 24 hours.	Miles.	111·8	166·0	263·1	130·7	161·1	178·4
	General Direction.		E.; N.E.; N.W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.; W.; N. W.	N. W.
	Minimum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ a. m.	°	72·0	71·5	73·0	73·5	72·5	68·5
	Maximum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ a. m. on following day.	°	84·5	81·5	84·5	84·5	85·5	85·5
Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8 parts.)		0·7	1·1	2·2	3·8	8·7	5·4
	Relative Humidity of Air.		0·820	·829	·679	·630	·749	·726
	Dew point.	°	70·6	70·6	66·7	64·7	68·8	63·3
	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	°	72·5	72·3	70·6	69·6	71·4	68·8
	Temperature of the Air.	°	77·0	76·2	78·6	78·7	77·5	76·5
	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr.	inches	29·931	·987	·912	·864	·874	·950

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The *Guzerat Mitra* or the *Guzerat Friend*, a little journal published at Surat, in Guzrathi and English, has the subjoined article in its last issue. Although we extract it, we by no means endorse the sentiments therein expressed; moreover, the sapient individuals who know twice as much of the rascality going on as "such honest and zealous hands as Messrs. Currey, Mathews, and Woods or Stodart and Burton" combined, should be compelled to do something more than make vague charges. There is a smack of native jealousy and vindictiveness about the bit of print in question, which make us feel exceedingly distrustful of its truthfulness. However, we may be doing an injustice to a public-spirited individual, and without saying any further await the result of Mr. Currey's enquiry into this "notorious loot."

"Decidedly, the shareholders of the ill-fated Baroda Railway Company cannot be congratulated upon its present state of affairs, both of the construction and traffic departments. Our wonder is, whether the Agent is at all aware of the extensive frauds that are practised by a number of Company's servants, both natives and Europeans. Our ears are almost dinned and our feelings shocked with hearing reports to this effect. They are of so flagrant a nature, that to a stranger they would be perfectly incredible. The loss resulting from the mal-practices, to relate which would occupy the whole of our space, is incalculable. Among those, to whom extortion and bribery have become their principal and matter-of-fact-duty, as it were, there are such persons as are the least expected to join in the notorious *loot*. We do not like to give pain to our readers' and our own feelings by entering into details. Would that such honest and zealous hands as Messrs Currey, Mathews and Wood, or Stodart and Burton know one half of what we do. It is a calamity upon the public and the Baroda Railway Company, that the centre of action is removed to so extreme an end as Bombay. That some of the head officers should make Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach &c, their head-quarters for a time, and subject every matter to the severest scrutiny, and deal rigorously with every offender, whether he be a native or European, is what we earnestly demand to be done in the interests of the Company and general morality. If the vicious part of the Railway staff is not to be allowed to convert the Railway Company into a huge swindling concern, which they are very likely to do, if left to their own ways, we trust, Mr. Currey will come forward with every energy and available help, to stop the course of the fearful contagion, which seems to spread with a vengeance." We write this with the purest of motives and with a view to render the best service that we can to the Company under existing circumstances; and if the heads take our hints in as fair a spirit as we have been prompted with in throwing them out, and, by acting upon them, banish all race differences, they will prove true to their salt, and save the Company from immeasurable loss and disgrace, and eventually from the squeezing clutches of the basest of the scoundrels,—such as can do credit even to the most barbarous institution of the world."

FORT POLICE COURT.—19th March.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Robbery of a Diamond.—James McClellan aged 22, a seaman on board the British ship *Dunelm*, was charged by Mr. Charles Robertson, the captain of that ship, with stealing a diamond ring worth nominally Rs. 45.

Captain Robertson said that on Saturday morning, about half past 9 o'clock, when the *Dunelm* was going down the harbour to sea in charge of a pilot, his apprentice, Robert Elliot, was killed by the topsail yard falling upon him. Signal was made for a police boat, and on one coming alongside he (Capt. Robertson) went on shore to arrange for an inquest being held,

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On his return to the ship to carry the body of the deceased ashore, he learned that the second officer, Mr. Gardner, had been obliged to give the prisoner into custody in consequence of his uproarious conduct. Prosecutor then went into his cabin, and on opening his chronometer box, he discovered that his diamond ring, which he had placed there, was missing. Suspecting that McClellan, who was acting as steward, and had access to the cabin, had stolen it, he communicated with Inspector Lester of, the Water Police, who had previously taken the prisoner into custody, and on that officer making a search, he found the ring and brought it to Captain Robertson, who identified it as the ring which he has lost.

Mr. Richard Gardner, the second officer of the ship *Dunelm*, said that about 11 o'clock on Saturday forenoon, the prisoner commenced running about the deck with an iron chain in his hand, and conducting himself in such an outrageous manner that witness was obliged to signal for the police boat. On observing the signal the prisoner jumped overboard, and was picked up by a gunner from the floating battery, who went in a boat to his assistance.

Mr. James Lester, an inspector in the Water Police, said he was going alongside the ship *Dunelm* in consequence of seeing the police flag flying, when he saw the prisoner picked up by a gunner from the floating battery. Witness went on board the *Dunelm*, and from what he heard, he took the prisoner into custody. McClellan then became so violent that witness was obliged to put him in irons. During the day witness brought him before the Senior Magistrate, and on stating that the prisoner had acted like a madman and appeared to be sick, His Worship ordered him to be taken to the European General Hospital. In the afternoon, on receiving information that Capt. Robertson had lost a valuable diamond ring, witness went to the European Hospital and searched the prisoner's bed in company with the sergeant of the Hospital, and found the ring and Rs. 7 10 as. in cash; and taking the ring on board the *Dunelm*, Capt. Richardson recognised it as his property.

Mr. William Dymock, assistant surgeon to the Hospital, stated that the prisoner was admitted on Saturday. He treated him for drunkenness, and discharged him this morning. He had no symptoms of insanity whatever.

Some corroborative evidence having been given,

The prisoner said he had no defence to offer; and

His Worship committed him to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Riotous Conduct.—Robert Lund was charged with being drunk and destroying a quantity of bottles of liqour and tumblers, &c, of the value of Rs. 24 8 as., the property of Jamsetjee Merwanjee, the proprietor of the Windsor Castle Hotel.

The prosecutor said that yesterday afternoon the defendant came to his hotel in a state of intoxication, and broke bottles of liquor, &c., to the value above stated.

The defendant pleaded guilty, and offered to pay the damages.

His Worship fined him Rs. 30, of which Rs. 24-8 as. to be paid to the plaintiff, for damage done to his property.

Theft of a Goat.—Syed Hoossein Cassum, a Mahomedan, was charged with stealing a goat, worth Rs. 10, the property of Daniel Hassojee; and on the offence being proved,

His Worship sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

Ditto.—Narrayen Ludasoo, a Hindoo, was charged with stealing a she goat, worth Rs. 15, the property of Bhicka Baboojee.

The prisoner pleaded guilty; and

His Worship sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

Theft of a Watch.—Yesterday, John Daley, a private in the 4th King's Own, was brought before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., charged with stealing a gold watch, the works of a musical box, and a small morocco leather case, of the value of Rs. 326, the property of Byramjee Hormusjee. Inspector Rose, who was in charge of the case, stated that Rs. 200 worth of the stolen property had been recovered, and that if a reward was granted he expected to be able to recover the rest of it. The case was remanded until to-day.

LAW.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

First Day, 19th March.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)

Theft.—John Brady, a private in the 1st Battalion of 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, was charged with housebreaking by night and theft in the premises of one Jewna Balladitto, at Khandalla.

Samuel Whalley, a private in the same regiment as that of the prisoner, was in the barrack-room at Khandalla one evening in December last. He heard a noise in the sweeper's hut, which was made by the women there. The prisoner was in the sweeper's bungalow and was kicking, about some bedding. Witness did not see him take anything. Prisoner was one of the regimental policemen, who are always on duty. This occurred at 8-20 P. M., when it was moon-light. Witness did not see any other person with the prisoner in the sweeper's hut.

Jewna Balladitto, the prosecutor, a sweeper residing at Khandalla, knew the prisoner. On Christmas night last he came and knocked at the door of witness's hut. He entered the hut alone: other soldiers were at some distance from the hut. Witness had some money in silver lying under his pillow. Prisoner beat the women in the hut, witness's wife and sister; and they, as well as the witness, all ran out of the house. The women raised a cry, and the prisoner, in consequence, struck them. After the prisoner had left the room witness missed two bags, containing money, from the bedding, and made a report to the serjeant major.

The witness was cross-examined at great length by the prisoner, who showed much intelligence by the nature of his questions, which made several contradictions and discrepancies apparent between the witness's testimony as given in this Court and as it was given before the committing magistrate.

Myna, the wife of the last witness, was in her hut at Khandalla about half past 8 o'clock on Christmas night last, when they retired to bed. Her husband's sister slept in the same room. The prisoner knocked at the door, and pushing it open, entered the room. She saw his face by the light which was in the room, and which was put out in consequence of the struggle which took place. The prisoner caught her by her person, and she tried to escape from him. Her husband ran out to make a report of the matter. Prisoner collected all the clothes in the room into a heap, and then she saw him take the money, after which he threw out all the clothes. [Contradicts herself.] She did not see the prisoner take the money, she saw it taken from his person by the serjeant major.

The prosecutor's sister was then examined, and gave evidence to nearly the same effect as the preceding witness.

Phillip Mhar, a lance corporal of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, recollected taking the prisoner into custody on Christmas night last, at 20 minutes before 9 o'clock. Witness searched the prisoner and two pice fell from his person. Two purses, which the prosecutor recognised to be his, were found upon his person, both tied together, and containing money. The prisoner was on duty with the witness that night.

To the prisoner—You had no business to be in the prosecutor's hut on that night.

To the Court—The prisoner made no observation to me when the money was picked up, which fell from his wife, and his sister had the permission of the quarter master to reside in the lines, and I told the prisoner he was not to interfere with them. It was the rule at the head quarters of the regiment that no natives should reside in the regimental lines without a pass from the commanding officer; and Colonel Wilby had extended this order to the detachment of the regiment at Khandalla.

Other evidence was called in corroboration of the preceding witness. The prisoner, in his defence, said he had been 13 years and 4 months in the army, but had never before been accused of anything. Colour Serjeant Anderson was recalled, and gave the prisoner a very good character for honesty. He (prisoner) served in the Crimea, and had three medals and three clasps.

His Lordship having summed up at some length, the jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy on the ground of his long service in the army and previous good character. His Lordship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Theft of a Money Bag.—Gainoo Macoonda was charged with the theft, at the Byculla railway station, of a bag of money containing Rs. 2,000 in silver, the property of Canyalall Shalligram, a cloth-merchant of Sholapore.

Canyalall Shalligram, the prosecutor, a cloth-merchant residing at Sholapore, recollected arriving at the railway station at Byculla from Sholapore one Sunday evening last month, with one bag containing Rs. 2,000, and two bags containing Rs. 2,200 each. He placed the bags at Sholapore under his feet in the carriage. At Kirkee the prisoner entered the same carriage and came with him to Byculla. The bags were safe on the train arriving at the latter place; but after the passengers had left the carriages, witness missed the bag containing Rs. 2,000. Witness made a report of the loss to the station-master. The prisoner was shortly afterwards brought in charge of the police, with the bag of money with him.

To the prisoner—I did not ask you to carry the bag. I never paid you any hire for it.

Mr. William Collello, assistant station-master at Byculla, recollected the prosecutor complaining to him of having lost a bag of money containing Rs. 2,000. The prisoner was seen going with the bag upon his shoulders, covered over with a cloth: he was trying to pass over the stair-case at the station. The prosecutor identified the property.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of theft, upon which His Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for nine calendar months.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Soonder, woman, pleaded guilty to an indictment for criminal breach of trust, in converting to her own use certain ornaments which had been entrusted to her by another woman of the name of Bheemee. His Lordship sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Escaping from Custody.—John McDonald pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with escaping from the lawful custody of the Superintendent of the House of Correction, stating, apparently in extenuation of his offence, that his cell door had been left open. His Lordship told him that, for this exploit of his, he would have to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction to commence after the term of his last sentence had expired.

Theft.—Caitan Bastiao was charged with the theft of property from a warehouse which he entered in the night time. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment in the Common Gaol.

Causing Miscarriage.—Cassee, a wretched looking old woman, was charged with causing Jingher, woman, to miscarry, and pleaded not guilty. The particulars of the case are unfit for publication. The latter, a reluctant prosecutrix, was seen by a policeman one day in January last, along the Nowrojee Hill road, with a bundle under her arm. The policemen had reason to suspect something wrong, and on searching the bundle, found the dead body of a male child. She was taken to a European constable; and with the object doubtless of averting from herself the consequences of the disclosures of crime, she pointed out the prisoner. It was in evidence that the prosecutrix, though a married woman, lived separate from her husband.

The prisoner, in her defence, stated that the prosecutrix complained to her of extreme pain in her belly, and that she gave her medicine only with a view to cause relief.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner, it appeared, had been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for a similar offence on a former occasion. His Lordship remarked that the prisoner seemed to have made abortion a profession; and as a lesson to her and others who do what she had done, he sentenced her to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Theft.—Fyze Ali Tippoo Saheb was charged with stealing several ornaments, the property of a Mogul merchant, his brother-in-law, with whom he lived in the same house.

Hajee Ahmed Saheb, the prosecutor, stated that the prisoner lived in the same house with him and his wife. He was his wife's brother. One day in January last, he kept in a box some clothes and ornaments, which he locked, and placed the key on a table in his room. He missed the property that day about 8 P. M. In consequence of the suggestion of a friend of the witness the prisoner was given into custody. About an hour after his arrest prosecutor saw all the missing property, which was found in the shop of a Marwarree pawn-broker.

To the prisoner—I have not placed your sister under lock and key. A sahib came to the house to serve her with a summons, but I prevented him from going into the women's apartments, because it is contrary to usage amongst us. I received the summons and gave it to my solicitor, Mr. Thacker.

His Lordship directed the prosecutor to bring his wife to the Court in a palanquin, when she would be examined under *purdah*. The prosecutor stated he was sure that, even if she was brought into Court, she would only say she gave the property to her brother. His Lordship regretted to be obliged to peremptorily insist him to bring her into Court in a palanquin, as it was quite necessary to take her evidence. He was granted an hour's time for the purpose, and the trial proceeded.

Motee, a Marwaree pawn-broker, stated that the ornaments in Court were pledged with him by the prisoner on this as well as on several other occasions, when witness invariably went to ask his (prisoner's) sister if she had sent them to be pledged. Prisoner sometimes redeemed the ornaments on the same day that he pledged them. Witness had made entries in his books of all the transactions he had with the prisoner.

His Lordship cross-examined this witness at very great length as to the nature and dates of the 40 or 50 transactions which, the witness stated at random, he has had with the prisoner as a pawn-broker. Witness persisted in stating that, although he recognised the ornaments each time they were brought to him to be pledged by prisoner, he had made it a rule to go on each and every occasion to his sister to enquire whether she had sent them. He sometimes sent his brother with the message.

Gulpa Bicka, another Marwarree pawn-broker, deposed to the prisoner having pledged with him certain ornaments, which he had redeemed.

Bappoo Khundoo, a police havildar, stated that he arrested the prisoner in January last, on suspicion of having committed a theft. When apprehended, the prisoner said he had the ornaments and knew where they were. He afterwards pointed out the shops of the last two witnesses, who gave up the ornaments produced in Court, which they said had been pledged with them by the prisoner.

The wife of the prosecutor was here brought into Court in a palanquin, which His Lordship ordered to be placed in front of the Bench, behind the table provided for the members of the Bar. The doors of the palanquin were made slightly ajar, and solemn affirmation was given to the lady inside. The prisoner hesitated to put her any question, because, he said, he did not know whether it was his sister who was seated inside, or some "counterfeit lady" whom the prosecutor might have brought concealed, to serve his own purpose. His objection appeared to the Court to be a very reasonable one, and he was allowed to step from the dock to the doors of the palanquin, after peeping into which, he expressed himself satisfied that it was his own sister who sat therein.

Hajee, Begum, the lady in the palanquin, stated, on the ornaments in Court being shown to her, that they belonged to her husband. She had given them to her brother, the prisoner, on two occasions. On the last occasion she gave them to him to raise money on them, as he said he wanted to get married. He had never before been married. She gave them to prisoner without the knowledge or consent of her husband. The prisoner knew the property belonged to her husband. She never told him that she had authority from her husband to give him the ornaments, nor did she request him not to mention the matter to her husband. She never asked the prisoner to pledge the ornaments with Marwarrees on his own account.

To the foreman of the jury—I am aware my brother is on his trial before the Court.

His Lordship, before summing up remarked to the jury, that, looking at the two illustrations given in the section of the Penal Code under which the prisoner was charged, and to the peculiar circumstances under which he got possession of the property, he thought it was a serious question whether he could, in the event of the jury returning a verdict of guilty, sentence the prisoner. His Lordship said he therefore intended to reserve the point for the consideration of all the Judges, supposing that the prisoner was convicted. In England, a person in the prisoner's position would be clearly guilty of theft; but the two illustrations given in the section of the Penal Code, under which the prisoner was indicted, tended the other way. The question had arisen for the first time, and His Lordship would like, in the event of a conviction, to take the opinion of the other Judges.

The jury, however, without retiring from the box, acquitted the prisoner.

His Lordship told him the jury had been very merciful to him, and cautioned him never to take another person's property again without his authority. He was then discharged.

The Court rose at a quarter before 6 P. M.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Mar. 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Commissioner Sir Joseph Arnould.)

In re Pestonjee Byramjee Colah.

Mr. O'Leary applied on behalf of the insolvent for leave to file a fresh petition. It appeared that the insolvent filed his first petition on the 13th July last, but on account of irregularities inserted in the schedule it was dismissed on the 18th September following and the insolvent imprisoned for two months by order of the Court. The insolvent in his affidavit submitted that the Court was wrong in both dismissing his petition and in imprisoning him too. He, however, admitted that the entries in the schedule were insufficient at that time, but was now desirous of giving full explanation in a new schedule if permitted. He had suffered the two months' imprisonment. The insolvent was now anxious to file a fresh petition and to give a full and truthful statement of his affairs.

The Hon'ble Commissioner granted the application.

In re G. Winn.

Mr. Louis applied on behalf of the Secretary to the Bombay Contract and Building Company, that the petition of the insolvent should be dismissed with costs, on the ground that the insolvent did not serve the proper notices on the creditors in reference to an application he had made to be allowed to withdraw his petition.

The insolvent said that he had no money to pay the expenses.

The Hon'ble Commissioner granted the application and ordered the petition to be accordingly dismissed.

In re Meghjee Kirpal.

Mr. Fergusson appeared on behalf of the Official Assignee, for the general body of the creditors, to show cause against the order made by the Acting Chief Justice at a previous setting of the Court.

Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Macpherson appeared for two creditors to support the order.

Mr. Fergusson, in showing cause against the order being made absolute, submitted that the merits of the case had not been gone into on either previous occasion. The great delay complained of had been caused by an endeavour to compromise the affair, but though trustees had been appointed they had failed to effect any result, and now were willing to proceed in insolvency. He therefore asked that the insolvent might be allowed two months to amend his schedule and for the Court's protection during that time.

His Lordship said that the fact really was that an attempt had been made to compromise, but it had failed, and that they now desired to go on with the case in insolvency.

Mr. McCulloch contended that the petition should be dismissed.

Mr. Fergusson submitted that it would be only advantageous to the two opposing creditors who were now represented by counsel if the Court dismissed the petition, while it would be a very great hardship towards all the rest, of whom there were upwards of a hundred.

Mr. McCulloch said that his clients were entered for only about half the amount they claimed, and submitted that there had already been too much delay.

After some further discussion on both sides the Hon. Commissioner made an order for the adjournment of the case for a month and to set aside the rule *nisi* granted on the 19th February. Also to allow Mr. McCulloch costs on three occasions and Mr. Macpherson on two.

In re Cassiram Ramjee, Succaram Ramjee and Gungaram Ramjee.

In this case Dr. Reid supported the insolvents.

Mr. Pigott and Mr. O'Leary opposed.

Mr. Pigott submitted that the petition of the insolvents should be peremptorily dismissed, as they had failed to comply with the order of the Court to give explanations in regard to certain building materials on the Apollo Reclamation Works, and also as to some house property at Poona.

Mr. O'Leary for the other opposing creditor followed and also contended that they should have their petition dismissed.

Dr. Reid on behalf of the insolvents said that they did not admit that there was any house at Poona belonging to them, in fact it was only held by them in trust for religious purposes. He assured the Court that there had been no concealment of property.

The Official Assignee explained that he had about Rs. 30,000 in hand and would have been able to pay about 90 per cent dividend as the account stood on the last Court day and about 55 per cent. as it now was.

Mr. Pigott went on to state that he was in a position to show that there were many other instances which he could show where important omissions had been made by the insolvents.

Fakeer Crustnajee was then called and examined. He said that he had been in partnership with the insolvents and that they had contracts with the Government for a number of works. He named the Apollo Bay works, the Wellington Fountain, and several other works, for all of which they had received payment and on some of which they were working now.

Dr. Reid cross-examined the witness at some length and broke down his evidence on some of the most material points.

Captain Fuller was then examined. He stated that the insolvents had worked under him on the Apollo Bay Reclamation Works and large sums of money had been paid to them, in the aggregate Rs. 3,89,579. The value of the materials spoken of on the works were Rs. 19,568, which he took over. Nothing was now due to them. This money had all been paid before December 1864.

In cross-examination by Dr. Reid, Captain Fuller said that the insolvents suffered a very heavy loss in this contract, in consequence of the Back Bay Reclamation Company, which so ran up the price of labour that the rate was nearly doubled. This tended to break them down, and it was in consequence of that that he had persuaded Government to increase the rates and to give them back a portion of the deposit money. Gungaram took the contract alone for the Wellington Fountain, but he, Captain Fuller, was obliged to take it off his hands for a similar reason and to pay the workmen himself. He was convinced that they must have lost by both these contracts.

The insolvent Cassiram was examined about the Poona house. His evidence tended to show that they as a family did not derive any benefit from it.

The Hon'ble Commissioner swore the insolvents to the truth of their schedule and discharged them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A LIBRARY FOR THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Some of your readers might justly ask why so large a community as that of the Goa Portuguese are without any public institution in Bombay. Can it be answered that the Portuguese are too poor to support public establishments, and therefore that it was too just they should not undertake what they knew, they were practically unable to accomplish? No. Though the money was not at times abundant, it was enough to meet with the actual requirements of the projects that had been proposed; and their abandonment is a standing disgrace to those whose selfishness and caprice have brought it on. My countrymen might have reason to condemn me for giving publicity to facts which have not yet transpired beyond the circle of our own community, were my motive unpatriotic. I have been obliged to remark this, because I see they are not yet free from prejudices, and as long as such a state of things exists, it will be impossible to give existence to any public institution. Thanks to time, however, the light is dawning in the minds of our educated class, and they feel the necessity of having a kind of public institution. With these sentiments a project has been started of bringing out a library for the use of our Portuguese community. The promoters of this beneficial institution are aware that to propose it as a public measure and obtain a general consent would be impossible. To avoid, therefore, individual opposition, which would have produced animosity amongst the community, they have adopted a very wise course. Let me assure my countrymen, who entertain patriotic feelings towards their fellow brethren, and who would gladly hail the advent of a library, that it is not through an undue respect they have not been informed of this important proposition previously. The promoters, it seems, had intended to give due notice of the project to all the community, but considering the probability of an objection being raised by some of its ill disposed members to this most useful and indispensable institution, as has been the case with all others of the kind, they thought it advisable that the project should be brought out as privately as possible, giving it first a kind of real existence, after which the public might be called on for its support. Permit me, through the medium of your widely circulated journal, to appeal to the Portuguese community to come forward with their mite to contribute to the support of this laudable institution. It will be uncharitable on the part of those, who may think lightly of the subject, and who having means in their power, withhold their patronage. The example of our co-Indians who are fast rising in wealth and civilization, will afford us an ample proof that a step towards general improvement consists in fostering public establishments, and that if we want to keep pace with them our paramount duty should be to support the new project before us. With this view I earnestly hope that the call will meet with a prompt and liberal response from the community, and those that have taken prominent part in this affair will not be deterred by the difficulties likely to be encountered in realizing it. The prospectus lies at Dr. N. Fonseica's, Dhobee Talao, and at Messrs. Souza, Silva and Co.'s Kalbadavie Road, and can be seen at any time.

GOANESE.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—For the information of intending travellers, and such officers of Government as it may concern, I beg to bring to public notice the manner in which the Baroda Railway Company manages its passenger traffic.

On Saturday, the 17th instant, forty minutes before the departure of the 1 P. M. down train, two European ladies arrived at the Grant Road station, dismissed their carriage, and applied for first class tickets to a station some miles out of Bombay. These were refused on the ground that there was no room. On enquiring what they were to do, having dismissed their carriage and having therefore no means of leaving the station, the Parsee coolly informed them that they could wait until the 5 P. M. train. After some parley, however, the ticket clerk did issue the tickets, and they forthwith proceeded to find seats.

They found *one small first class carriage*, which even at the early hour was crammed with Parsee gentlemen—I say *gentlemen* advisedly, for two of them immediately vacated their seats to accommodate the ladies.

Some minutes afterwards I, in company with a friend, arrived at the station to escort these ladies on their journey, and finding only one small first class compartment applied to a European in authority (the station master, I believe) for room in the train. He replied that he had only one carriage, which was full, but that if we would *stand between the seats as far as Dysur*, the Parsees would be leaving the train.

There being no alternative we entered the carriage and subsequently travelled to our destination in it.

This carriage was about 10 feet long by 8 feet broad, but into it were thrust 19 adult first class passengers. It was seated for 16 passengers. Had we determined upon travelling second class to avoid the crush we could not have done so, for there was not a vacant seat. Had we even pocketed our dignity so far as to travel third class in one of those two decked sheep pens set apart by that railway for that class of their constituents, we could not have found sitting room: indeed numbers of third class passengers as they arrived on the platform were greeted with shouts of derision from the already overcrowded carriages.

To improve our uncomfortable position, we were detained thirty-five minutes beyond the time of starting at Grant Road, a detention rendered almost unsupportable by the hideous row created by the scores of disappointed passengers.

This is not a solitary occasion on which the same inconvenience has arisen, it was exactly the same on Saturday the 10th instant, so far as first class passengers were concerned, only that then we had Hindoos instead of Parsees, and a great many more of them, in a carriage of the same size.

Now, Sir, I would first draw attention to the absurdity of a large Railway Company running only two or three passenger trains per diem, being unable at their *terminal station in Bombay* to provide seats for more than 16 first class passengers in one train. Secondly, and for the information of the officer, of Government whose province it is to inspect the accommodation provided, the shameful class of carriage set apart for first class passengers—I speak of one of those seated for 16 persons. They are immensely inferior to the second class of the G. I. P. Railway Company, both as regards fittings and space per passenger.

To all about to travel by the Baroda Railway, I would give Punch's advice to persons about to marry—*i. e.* Don't.

G. W.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

BARODA, 17th March.

The expected elephant wrestle came off yesterday, and I believe the day before too. I understand that after the exhibition of Thursday, the nobles of the Court dined their Sovereign, and illuminated the streets leading from the arena to the palace, so that we had a fine opportunity of observing the preparations by the "garish eye of day." The road was lined on either side with high bamboo frames covered thickly with tinsel, and embellished with pictures of monkeys, natives, tigers, Europeans, &c.; over the frames were placed the lamps, so as to light up the opposite side. It looked very pretty indeed at night. After passing through these arrangements for about a quarter of a mile, we came to the amphitheatre, which is constructed outside an old palace; which was evidently built when wars and rumours of wars abounded in the land; the massive walls, the cunningly devised loopholes, and semicircular bastions, all attest the necessity once existing for a fortified place of refuge and abode. The arena itself is oblong, being about seventy yards broad and a hundred and fifty long. There are several strong brick-built elevations and low towers scattered about in the walls of these, as also in those of the enclosure are numerous openings, about two and a half to three feet broad, and six feet high, so as to enable a man or two men to escape from the charge of the infuriated animals, who are too big to get through. The spectators sit on the walls and in the trees all round, while the royal box is a balcony near one corner of the arena. Yesterday there must have been about three thousand spectators. Every available spot was crowded; the English ladies and gentlemen sat in the royal box with His Highness. Seventy or eighty men with long spears were scattered about to stir up the animals to greater fury, and to preserve order generally. On first entering the balcony we perceived two elephants standing about a hundred yards apart, secured by chains passed round the hind legs, and fastened inside the narrow openings in the brick work. They were both much excited and stamped and waved their trunks about nervously, being occasionally soothed by the iron prong of the mahout, who stuck gallantly to his charge throughout the combat. The elephants are fed up on stimulating provender to render them sufficiently fierce for the occasion. Their tusks were half sawn off, or they would have been able to damage each other in a very expensive manner. A sporting wag immediately christened the combatants; calling one from the extreme length of his trunk, "Conkey Jem," and the other the "Baroda Novice." And now all being ready, the Guicowar gave the signal, and the elephants were let loose.

The Fight.

Round 1.—The Novice advanced to the scratch smiling, and evidently ready to meet his elephant. Conkey Jem on the other hand seemed inclined to disappoint his backers, and shuffled about in a strange way, till the Novice went after him, when C. J. suddenly closed, being evidently the heavier, the Novice had the worst of the grip, but disengaging himself cleverly, bolted to his corner.

Round 2.—The Novice less inclined to force the fighting this time, not liking the taste of his adversary's quality; being urged by his seconds, however, (with sharp spears) he faced the Conkey once again, when much cautious sparring took place. The Novice twisted his trunk round his antagonist's and tried to turn him, Jem retaliated by putting his tusk into the young one's kissing trap, (first blood for Conkey Jem.)

Round 3.—Much the same. The Novice bellowing and evidently funking.

Round 4 and last.—The Novice's friends, finding that he would not come to the scratch, threw up the sponge and the Conkey one was hailed a winner, with scarcely a mark upon him.

The cowardly behaviour of the Novice excited the disgust of the King, and it was very amusing to see the jaunty air with which the winner walked about the arena, pointing his toes, and flourishing his trunk. The elephants were now hobbled with chains and walked off to their respective residences. This fight, or wrestle, was very slow fun, and the assemblage of guests in the balcony voted that the Guicowar's little levy *was* a little 'eavy; for the spectacle was only just sufficient to rouse all the more brutal qualities of our nature, without satisfying them. It was therefore much to the delight of everybody, that it was now announced that a rhinoceros fight would take place. Accordingly, two of these hideous animals were produced and set perfectly free. They were much of the same size, and their horns were of the same length, so that it was a very equal match, indeed after a good half hour's rough and tumble, I should find it hard to say which had the best of it. One of the animals was older and more stolid than the other, who, on being unchained, jumped and bucked all over the place, with an agility which no one would even have supposed such a creature to possess. He trotted about, examining all the corners, going about nine miles an hour, and occasionally breaking into a good canter. The older one seemed to know what was coming, and kept himself cool for the encounter. Presently they came close together, and watched each other angrily with heads down to the ground, the younger one, however, did not want to fight and turned away, pursued by the other, who could not catch him. This happened several times, and we began to think that they would not engage; the spearmen began to prick the young one smartly in the rear, but this made him turn and charge them, when they scuttled off through the apertures in the walls. One man nearly came to grief, he was irritating the young one from behind, when the old animal, who was pursuing the other, came up, and without seeing the man apparently, bowled him over with his shoulder; had he hit him with his head so as to knock him down forwards instead of sideways, I fancy the poor spearman must have been crushed; as it was, he was not hurt at all. Presently both animals being worked up to the requisite pitch of ferocity, engaged in earnest. Their mode of fighting is very peculiar, they put their heads down as low as possible, each trying to get his horned nose under the throat of his antagonist, and working away to get a good hold; the one whose head is uppermost tries all sorts of jerks and shifts to get free and sometimes succeeds; there is a great deal of very skilful and quick wrestling in this struggle. As soon as one of them gets a firm hold he heaves the other slowly up, pressing forwards as he lifts. I do not know whether the object is to overturn the adversary or to drive the horn through the folds of hide surrounding the throat. Neither event took place yesterday, and when one was well lifted into the air he generally came down unhurt, and instantly renewed the struggle; it was indeed a wonderful sight to see these huge creatures alternately lifting one another up, and exerting their marvellous strength. The fight lasted about half an hour, the combatants being liberally doused with water, to lay the dust which would otherwise have obscured their manœuvres. Both were very much exhausted and grunted terribly, but their fury was unabated. It was now, however, considered that they had had enough of it, and they were separated by letting off fireworks close to their noses; and they were then chained and led slowly off. There was nothing really horrible about the spectacle; one felt that, with their horns so blunt, these enormous creatures could do nothing more than tire each other out, and I think, I may say, that both ladies and gentlemen enjoyed the sight very much.

BENGAL.

We hear that there is a movement on foot amongst the Judges sitting on the Appellate side of the High Court, to consider whether they shall not substitute professional clerks for the present Peshkars. It is the duty of the Peshkars to keep the proceedings of the Court in Bengali and to keep the records of each Court in Bengali and Persian. The movement is emphatically a good one.—*Hurkaru, March* 13.

Letters from the Bhootan Terai mention the increase of sickness which has begun to prevail. The appearance of the hot weather has, as usual, been followed by an increase of malaria and consequent sickness. No time should be lost in reducing the force to hold the Terai, to the lowest limits, and in making out the boundary between the two states west of Buxa, as east of this point the Dooars are so covered with jungle and so fearfully unhealthy, that even the Bhooteas do not frequent them, so that in this direction there is no necessity of any kind for haste in fixing the border.—*Id.*

Cholera.—We hear that cholera is very prevalent on board the shipping in the river. We have heard of the death of two ship captains, and of a captain's wife, within the last three or four days, from this dreadful scourge, and on Sunday evening, as a ship was dropping down the river, a man expired on board. There being no surgeon on board the vessel to give a certificate as to the cause of the man's death, she was detained, and yesterday, a medical man was sent from town to inspect the body and grant the usual certificate, after which the undertaker would, of course, make arrangements for the interment, and the vessel permitted to proceed on her voyage.—*Id.*

The Director General of the Post Office, Mr. H. B. Riddell, will start for Simla on the morning of Wednesday next, the 14th instant, accompanied by one clerk for the present. The other assistants will follow him, we believe, in the course of a fortnight, with the exception of the record-keeper, as stated in our columns before. —*Indian Daily News, March* 13.

Mr. C. K. Dove left Calcutta yesterday morning, the 12th instant, to join his appointment as Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces. He will act both for Bengal and the Upper Provinces, until Major Fanshawe reaches Calcutta to take charge of the duties of the Post Master General of Bengal. Major Fanshawe is expected at Calcutta by the next Rangoon steamer.—*Id.*

We have been given to understand, that all the teachers connected with Government schools have unanimously drawn up a petition, and forwarded it to Government through the Director of Public Instruction, for the increase of their pay and the formation of a grade of salary similar to that sanctioned for other Public Departments. As the indulgence has been already allowed to several establishments, which are of a far less momentous nature, we do not entertain much doubt of this boon being conceded to a class of men to whom so responsible a task as the development of India in her social, moral, and religious condition, is entrusted. We strongly advocated the cause of the Sub-assistant Surgeons, who a month ago, came forward in a similar manner, but whose duties are of a lower nature than those of the school-masters, and we accordingly trust that the requisitions of this important body of Government servants may be complied with.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Lady Lawrence, accompanied by Miss Lawrence, Colonel Lawrence, and Mr. Login, arrived at Allahabad on the 13th, by the ordinary morning train, and left the same afternoon. They remained during the day at Government House. —*Pioneer, March* 14.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO CUTTACK.

(*From the Hurkaru, March* 13.)

We have received a printed account of the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to Cuttack, which enters more fully into details connected with the costly works of irrigation now in course of construction in that province, than any that has yet appeared. The narrative is too long for insertion, bodily, into our columns, and repeats, moreover, many facts that have been already published by us. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to its more salient and important points, and commence with observing that the object of the Lieutenant-Governor was to visit Naraj, and that for this purpose he embarked on a barge which was towed by the Irrigation Company's steamer the *Pioneer*. He was accompanied by Colonel Nichols, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Mr. Cuckburn, formerly Commissioner of Cuttack, Major Raban, Mr. Ravenshaw, Acting Commissioner of that Province, Mr. Crommelin, Superintendent Engineer D. P. W., and Colonel Rundall, Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Company. On leaving the

Earth-work ...	43,605,701	cubic feet.
Rubble Masonry ...	359,146	„
Cut-stone Masonary ...	87,746	„
Rubble-stone packed in Anicut Apron ...	418,532	„
Stone quarried, and conveyed by rail from Quarries to work ...	475,000	„
Wells sank in foundations of Anicut and Head Sluices ...	520	„

Throughout the excursion, the party of the Lieutenant-Governor was accompanied by crowds of villagers, while the workmen lined the banks of the canal and made the air ring again with their repeated cheers. The genius of that quiet out-of-the-way place, must have been very considerably startled at all this hilarity and uproar.

ENGLISH MUSICIANS IN INDIA.

(*From the Pioneer, March* 14.)

A passage in the recollections of Mr. Joseph Heywood, published in a recent number of the *Cornhill*, must have made many of the musically inclined among us pause and consider. "This was the last music," says the amateur in speaking of an entertainment just before he left London for Calcutta, "this was the last music, deserving of the name, that I heard for five-and-twenty years." Is it possible, then, for a man to mingle with the upper classes of Anglo-Indian society for a quarter of a century without hearing a single piece of really good music? No one expects a high degree of refinement in a newly founded colony, in which the one object of life is to earn the largest possible amount of daily bread. But it is a matter for reflection in a community of ladies and gentlemen, for such is English society in India, almost every member of which can afford the elegancies of life and has leisure to enjoy them, that the most exquisite and consoling of the fine arts should, in all its higher forms, be absolutely unknown. When we remember the long eight months each year during which out-door exercise between sun-rise and sun-set is impossible, the neglect of an accomplishment so perfectly adapted to mitigate the tidium of an in-door life becomes still more surprising. Most ladies, and many gentlemen, on their arrival in India, have a tolerable knowledge of music; the climate does not on the whole deal unkindly with instruments if proper care be taken; we ourselves have a double-man called harmonium in as perfect tune as when it landed three years ago; and in a large proportion of stations the services of a professional or good amateur tuner are easily procurable for pianofortes. As a matter of fact, musical instruments are to be found in abundance, and it is not the scarcity of performers, but the poorness of their performances, that forms the subject of regret. We pen the following observations, in the hope that by showing how very little really stands between us and the production of good music, we may enlarge the enjoyment of one of the noblest and most unfailing of the consolations of life.

Many of us come to India, as we have said, tolerable performers, but very few of us, after reaching India, ever become more than tolerable performers. The great majority, indeed, speedily lose the small powers of execution they brought with them, and sink to various degrees of positive badness. Nor is this altogether our own fault. We leave England, as a rule, before the musical taste has had time to grow into a part of our adult nature, nor are there any models here to keep alive enthusiasm or incite to a higher degree of excellence. A lady who can give selections from one of the popular operas, and a man who has courage and voice enough for one of the Christy Minstrels' solos, find themselves such acquisitions as to render any further cultivation of their talents unnecessary, and as public performances by first class professionals are unknown, they naturally conclude that, as they are as good as any performers they meet, they belong to high class of musicians. The want of really good professionals is of course a serious drawback, but concerted pieces of chamber music are within the reach of every fair-sized station, and how delightful such private performances may be rendered, let the following quotation from Mr. Heywood prove:—"One more musical treat, and the greatest, I have to record before my departure for India. This was at the house of Mr. John Grahame, one of our great city merchants, who was nevertheless content to reside in the city. I was invited to spend my last evening with them, and here I heard the glorious music of the Don Juan, executed from beginning to end with the utmost reverence and care. An able professional man and excellent pianist, the master of the young ladies, accompanied it at the pianoforte. Don Juan was admirably sung by Mr. Hepworth, a lawyer; Donna Anna was a professional singer engaged for the occasion; Donna Elvira, a young German lady with a magnificent voice, a niece of my host, on a short visit to England; the youngest daughter of the house was the Zerlina and sang her 'Batti, batti,' charmingly, accompanied quite capitally on the violoncello by an old admiral, an enthusiastic lover of classical music; the master of the house, who had a fine bass voice, and a great sense of humour, was our Leporello. Between the acts Mozart's third sonata in F. the King of Sonatas for four hands, was executed by the two eldest daughters of the house to perfection."

What we want in India is a few really good amateurs scattered here and there to raise the general tone and to direct, in a competent manner, the preparation and performance of concerted chamber music. Now there is a very certain method of making men musical enthusiasts and of rendering them capable of accomplishing this object. The science of harmony, rough and uninviting as it has hitherto been to the beginner, affords endless pursuits and speculations of the most engrossing interest to those who patiently work their way into its penetralia. We say hitherto, for a little work has recently been placed in our hands, which promises to substitute philosophical and intelligible principles for the empirical rules and formulas that have disheartened so many amateurs. The beginner has been accustomed to learn with surprise that some tones practically equal are theoretically greater than others; that half tones, instead of being in all cases really half of some tone, are, with only a single exception, in no case equal to the exact half of any tone; and, in short, that the science of the most divine of the acts consists chiefly of unmeaning and self-contradictory jargon. His next disappointment is still greater. No sooner does he begin to apply his newly acquired formulas than he finds that they will not hold good with regard to the works of the great masters, and that in fact almost every harmonic sequence in Mozart is beyond the pale of the laws of Harmony. The treatise we have alluded to seeks to do away with all this folly. "The statics of Harmony" consist of a series of excellent articles re-printed from the *Choir and Musical Record* by Mr. James Barnhill, M. A., who was recently a candidate for the Music Chair in the Edinburgh University, and we heartily recommend it to all amateurs in India who wish to learn how interesting their pursuit may be made. "Singular as it may appear," writes Mr. Barnhill, "it is nevertheless the fact, that while music is on every hand acknowledged to be one of the most delightful of all arts, it has always been felt to be one of the driest of all sciences." After describing arbitrary injunctions and prohibitions which, with their multitudinous exceptions, form at present the framework of the theory of music, the author sets forth hopes and views with which every amateur will heartily sympathise. "It can hardly be a matter for surprise, though it may well be a matter for regret, that all this should have had the effect, as it unquestionably had the tendency, of deforming the symmetry of the science; of restricting the study, chiefly, or solely, to those to whom, in the light of a profession, it was absolutely indispensable; of lowering its value; and by detracting not only from its interest, but even from its intelligibility, of deterring from ever entering on the precincts of music as a science, hundreds who had a most devoted affection for music as an art. It is with the firm conviction, that to omit such masters as Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn and Haydn in the list of models, is to omit Hamlet in his own play; and that the laws which would condemn, or even censure, the *chefs d'œuvre* of such artists deserve to be themselves condemned," that Mr. Barnhill has written his excellent little book.

We believe that the study of harmony on an intelligible system, such as Mr. Barnhill has indicated, would not only open up a most entertaining pursuit to amateurs, but would also, by producing men capable of directing concerted music, give a new and delightful recreation to Indian station life. There is no reason whatever that, with all the appliances necessary to produce good music and with more leisure than any other society in the world to cultivate the average talent which is to be found among us, we should not enjoy this exquisite art. Most of us have spent many months in learning to communicate in more tongues than one with the various classes of natives, and it is a pity that a few hours a week cannot be spared for that universal language which speaks to all men and all ages, in soothing and ennobling strains.

LETTERS FROM NOWSHERA.—No. VIII.

From Captain Torthorwold to his Brother in England.

(*From the Pioneer, March* 14.)

NOWSHERA, 7th March 1866.

Dear Jack,—Verily and indeed Napoleon was right when he said that the English were a nation of shopkeepers. Here have I lying before me the prospectus of a Company, on the directorate of which I see the names of two not undistinguished General Officers, of a late member of the Madras Council, and of a real live Baronet, and on looking into the document I find that these "swells" are leagued together for the sale of all manner of incongruous articles from barouches on C. springs at 240 guineas each to ladies' chemises at 18 shillings per dozen. By the Lord Harry, if this kind of thing increases as it has done lately, we shall have the Duke of Devonshire presiding over a Market Garden Company Limited, for the purpose of working the grounds of Chatsworth at a profit, and the Earl of Essex may be expected to join Mr. Jacques in an extensive manufacture of croquet implements; whilst one of the young Princes will lend his valuable name to an Association of Artistic Tailors. How very delightful it must be to Bright, the Leveller, downwards, thus to see the bloated aristocracy joining heartily in the mercantile pursuits of the commonalty, and how sanguine he must be of the eventual success of his peace-at-any-price doctrines, when he perceives that noble gentlemen do not object to gaining an income by retailing baby-linen, nor gallant warriors refuse to join in vending petticoats and mixed pickles. Not many years since the landed gentry despised merchants, however wealthy, as *parvenus*, and merchants looked down upon tradespeople with the utmost contempt, but *nous avons changé tout cela* in these days of progress, when the heir-presumptive to the Crown thinks it not derogatory to open an hotel, and when Baronets of good decent, and Generals of good service consider retail trading a gentleman-like occupation. So, hurrah for universal trade; decrease the army, abolish the navy, make the Duke of Cambridge farm the parks of which he is ranger, beat our iron-clads into girders, and our swords into yard measures, let everybody vote for everything including his own aggrandizement, turn Westminster Abbey into a Conventicles, and St. Paul's into a railway station, make Manchester the capital of England, and then rest and be thankful, for Mr. Bright will manage the world; or perhaps the other nations of the world will arrange England's affairs in a much more satisfactory manner than she is capable of herself.

At last the gates of the Indian Temple of Janus are positively closed; we are at peace. The people of Bhootan have (according to a late telegram) given up the guns that they took from us; the inhabitants of the mountains in these parts are unusually quiet; and the Khonds are not mentioned in the papers, so I suppose they must have ceased from troubling; and we are, therefore, as profoundly traquil as we were just before the mutiny, when seemingly there was not a breath of disaffection to dull the political mirror. But one of the chief delights of a residence in India is, that you never know when a small rebellion or a petty war may spring up, nor in what direction to look out for it, which charming uncertainty is admirably calculated to prevent life from becoming too monotonous. Sometimes, up in these parts, we have a little bit of sensation to drive away dull care, as, for instance, about a fortnight since, when a couple of villages, two or three miles from cantonments, had a quarrel about the boundaries of lands, and settled the matter by an appeal to the High Original Court of Force, by whose decision the losing side was mulcted in a loss of three men killed and some thirty wounded. Again, at Kohat, a short time since, a lady was shot at and wounded by a native gentleman for the want of something better to do; and as he was caught in the act, it is highly probable that he will be exalted at once, a telegram having been sent to the head authorities asking for their consent to his speedy execution. Some people think that a ruffian, guilty of such gratuitous villany as that of attempting to murder an inoffensive lady, should have been hung first and telegraphed about after his demise, as happened with the murderer of poor young Ommaney; but all officials are not so ready to bear the chances of a reprimand as is the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur.

In my last letter I said that I would give you, at a future date, my ideas about the establishment of Military Colonies in India, but, on second thoughts, I have decided that it would be better to let you remain unenlightened on the subject, until such time as I can devote sufficient attention to its merits, to repay you for reading my lucubrations. Then, when I have finished and exhausted the subject in all its ramifications, I will send the documents to one of the Indian journals for publication, and will forward you copies from time to time. Did you ever, during the course of your Protean life-time, indulge in journalistic literature or act as own correspondent to a daily newspaper? If so, is it not truly delightful to sit down to your desk, on a dark, dreary day, when ideas die still-born, and to know that before you rise a certain amount of paper must be covered with readable matter, although you positively have not a thing to write about? Then, too, when you have finished and sent off your letter or article, with what trepidation you wait for its appearance, not knowing whether it will appear good, bad or indifferent to the stern being who wields the editorial scissors and presides over the waste-paper basket. But the trial to your nerves is when your effusion is duly printed and published, and your sweet friends not knowing the author of the production, proceed to criticise and carve your poor bantling, until you feel scarified all over, and your scalp becomes as warm as if you had been eating West Indian pickles. Jones suggests that the article is a *rechauffe* from the *Saturday Review*; Brown does not think so, as it is too weak and trashy for that paper; Robinson declares that—"By Gad, sir, the fellow can't write English," and Smith snuffs you out by gently remarking that "the author was probably an over-educated Baboo." It does not matter one jot that these critics are self-elected; that they have not the slightest acquaintanceship with the canons of true criticism, and that they are incapable of any higher style of literature than that of backing each other's bills; the sting of the remarks is just as severe for the time, as if they were so many Macaulays and Hallams, since it is for their class that popular literature is created, and it is their good opinion that has to be gained by the journalist, if he wishes his paper to have a large circulation.

But, on the other hand, there are many pleasures to be gained by a pursuit of letters, especially in India, where the universal complaint is that there is a want of some pleasant occupation, of a light description, to fill up leisure hours. When a fellow has smoked until his palate is parched, has read until his eyes ache, has exhausted his stock of conversational topics (this is very easy of accomplishment at Nowshera), and is bored to death with his own society, it is a great relief if he can turn to his desk, and kill the time, either by giving reins to his imagination in the invention of light novelettes, or by marshalling the facts necessary for the composition of a sound leading article on a subject of his own choosing. Then, too, the critics are not always adverse; their livers may be in good order, or their tradespeople complaisant; their praises may be as sweet as honey in the comb. Jones perchance opines that the writer has considerable descriptive powers; Brown thinks him to have a talent for satire, and Smith likes his writings because they are couched in good nervous English, all of which laudatory remarks are intensely delightful to the vanity of the scribe, although he right well knows that the opinions of his friends, on literary matters, are not worth a second thought.

Do you like to have flocks of sparrows in your bed-room, and covey of bats in your parlour? Are you fond of the nocturnal society of owls? Is your heart delighted when you see legions of rats on such familiar terms with your house that they gambol on your bed, on your drawing-room table, in your dress-boots, and in the drawers of your *escritoire*? I don't particularly affect any of these small deer, but they have to be endured with what philosophy is possible under the circumstances, for they abound here in such swarms that their extermination is out of the question. I often think that Job's torments were very easy to be borne, for they were of such magnitude that he must have felt himself a veritable martyr, and he must, after the manner of martyrs in general, have received a salve for his sores in the commiseration of his friends. But the people who are to be really pitied are those for whom no pity is shown—the sufferers from *mal de mer*, the tormented by prickly heat and boils, the afflicted by sand-flies and musquitoes, the poor devils who have to endure the miseries of life without daring to complain very loudly for fear of being laughed at. For instance, after vast toil and some expenditure, I converted a piece of the Arabia Petrea in the vicinity of my quarters into an embryo garden; I christened it Lilyvale after one of the lovely spots which, according to the genealogical volume at home, formerly belonged to our forefathers' estates; I expected it to be a thing of beauty and a joy for the time of my sojourn at Nowshera. I awoke one morning and, behold the rats had dug up all the flower seeds, and some stray goats had eaten all the growing plants. Perhaps this direful calamity was sent as a punishment for my vanity in having called the plot of ground Lilyvale, to which I was induced by the hope that my friends would inquire the reason for my giving it such a name, and I should then have been in a position to vaunt the apochryphal grandeur of our house in times gone by, without mentioning that its fortunes are at such a low ebb at present as to oblige me to do my soldiering in India. Alas! Pride and Vanity, Humbug and Sham, you have something to do with most of our actions in this world; from naming a garden at Nowshera after an imaginary family property to christening a child after a Duke or a Marquis, in the hope that the magnate would be supposed to have stood sponsor for the brat.

I heard a goodish story at Mess the other night, so here it is. Jack Ashhurst was going round the sentries in Chatham Dockyard one night, and on coming to one of them he saw the man smoking, but on being questioned he denied the offence. Shortly afterwards, Jack having his doubts of the fellow's veracity, again visited him, again saw the light of a pipe or cigar, and was again baffled by absolute denial. A third time he went to that sentry, accompanied this time by the Sergeant of the Guard; a third time did he see a light in the man's mouth, and a third time was he completely discomfited, although he and the Sergeant, who had a dark lantern with him, searched the fellow closely, and the whole of the ground in the vicinity of his post, without finding trace of pipe or cigar. Next day Jack had the man up for a private interview, and after saying that he had no doubt about the previous night's smoking, he promised to take no notice of the matter provided a full disclosure of the method of concealment was at once made. The grim old fellow hem'd and haw'd and looked round the room, and peeped through the key-hole, and then whispered—"Sure, yer honor, you'd have found my bit of baccy if you'd looked in the right place." "And where was that?" asked Jack. "Why, where it is now to be sure, sir," answered the veteran, hoarsely chuckling! and turning his rifle upside down there slid from its barrel a still lighted cigar! It seems that on the officer approaching his post he dropped his cigar down the barrel of his rifle keeping the lighted end uppermost, and, on all being quiet again, he reversed his piece and continued his favorite enjoyment. With this yarn ends the letter of thy brother

TOM TORTHORWOLD.

BREAKFAST.

(*From the Spectator Feb.* 17.)

Breakfast has been a good deal neglected in the literature of gastronomy. The little publication just issued by Mr. Bentley, and edited by some dreadful person who actually gives a receipt for dressed crab as a morning dish, is, we think, the first which has appeared in English devoted exclusively to the early meal. The true gourmand indeed we fancy rather despises breakfast as a mere arrangement for taking sustenance, lacking entirely that trace of science, and sub-flavour of art, and delicate aroma of conviviality which, by the consent of civilized mankind in all countries, attach themselves to dinner. The contempt is probably instinctive, for the Australian black in his natural state eats his early handful of gum or fat insects standing, and squats at ease only when the half-raw opossum is ready for the afternoon enjoyment, but it has been depended by civilization till breakfast has passed out of the hands of the gastronome into those of the doctor. One feeds oneself, and it is not on feeding that literary cooks can be tempted to display the full resources of their art. In France, indeed, where enjoyment is cultivated as a science, and the nasty compromise between breakfast and dinner called lunch,—a meal where one has all the trouble of dining and none of its compensations, where a chop is considered meat, and housewives are not ashamed of hash, and fat porter is substituted for claret,—is unusual, breakfast has been the subject of some care. But then wine is taken at breakfast in France, and the faint odour of refined enjoyment which has always lingered around wine attaches itself even to the breakfast with which it is consumed. There is a possibility of art, of an awakening of the mind, even in some rare instances of a tepid good-fellowship. In India, where coolness is the one source of comfort, where sitting in a draught is Elysium, and iced water raises your spirits, and coffee really stimulates, and the chance of cold meat is a separate and infrequent luxury, and breakfast may be as elaborate as dinner without costing a farthing or an exertion, social breakfasting is a recognized habit. In England, however, the meal is eminently one of utility alone. In very good houses you eat it in solitude or with your wife, at the hour which suits yourself—an arrangement specially designed to make good-fellowship intrusive, and among the middle classes business begins too early. Half of us want to be doing something at ten, and a meal at half-past nine, to be eaten while you are still chilled through, cannot therefore receive much attention. A cut of meat and a cup of coffee is considered sufficient, and often too much, for Englishmen rise too late really to enjoy eating before midday. Not that we mean to say anything in praise of early rising. The man who asserts in a climate like this that it is a virtue to get up at six, and looks at you suspiciously, as doubting your moral fibre, because you get up at ten, ought to be made to wear a hair shirt, or shave with cold water, or use "mottled" soap, or complete his theory of life by some other needless but self-exalting form of physical self-denial. But still the early riser, unpleasant person as he usually is, has the compensation of hunger, which his more self-indulgent friend has not. We have known houses where simplicity was carried much farther than this, where, though dinner was good, breakfast was utterly neglected, the women ate bread and butter, and the men were considered well fed if they got fresh eggs and little scraps of red meat, supposed by courtesy to be bacon. Such contempt for humanity is, however, we are happy to say, becoming rare, and were the question of breakfast only studied with the keenness, ardour, and purity of purpose displayed on the greater question of dinner, would speedily be extinct. Of course any real reform on the point must arise from a development of the inward consciousness, a cultivation of the latent conscience of the stomach, but a good deal of external aid can be gained from Mr. Bentley's little brochure. Its editor has made that one huge mistake about crab—as if one should begin breakfast with soup—but we have not discovered a second impiety of the kind, and his views upon omelettes are at once orthodox and expansive. There is a little hint about the impropriety of turning omelettes in the frying pan which marks a refined mind, and he has the taste to place the true omelette before those over improved confections in which the first quality of the dish, its croquancy, is destroyed by the intrusion of foreign and comparatively gritty substances.

Before breakfast can assume its proper place among the subjects of art it is necessary to decide what its central idea should be, and not only the central idea, but the central idea applicable to England. Bearing in mind that such of our countrymen as are capable of distinguishing between eating and feeding, who would describe "skilley," for instance, as food, but not as breakfast, are people who will not waste morning time, the idea of breakfast should, we think, be the provision which best fortifies men for the labour of a long day. Women need not be considered, for they get a good mid-day meal, which is to them not unpleasant, for the children are about, and there is an interval between household supervision and visiting, and by a beneficent provision of nature they are exempt from the temptations of gourmandise. Few women worth a straw care a straw what they eat, and as few men do not care. To the last day of their lives the best and cleverest women will eat the horrid imitations of sponge called buns, and for those who can eat buns with a relish gastronomy is an impertinence. The object is to qualify men for work, and breakfast therefore must consist mainly of eatable solids cold. Not to speak of household convenience, hot meats, and in a less degree even hot fish, require wine, or they leave an unpleasant film upon the palate, and early wine is, on the whole, among a race of industrials living in a chilly climate a mistake. If at all strong it slightly diminishes business keenness and activity, and if very weak leaves neither the warmth which comes of fully satisfied appetite, nor the keenness which slight hunger fosters in city-bred men. French feel that, and qualify wine and water by a *petit verre* of brandy,—the most dangerous habit into which an Englishman can fall. For those who live habitually in the open air beer may possibly be healthy, and it certainly did not hurt our ancestors, but with the majority of their weakly decendants the habit either produces corpulence or a permanent irritability and sense of unrest. The instinct which has led men to milder liquors swallowed hot is, we believe, sound tea being injurious only to the sedentary, cocoa only to the fat, and coffee in the morning to nobody, while the heat relieves the faint chill which in this climate a man who has not walked before breakfast is at breakfast sure to feel for nine months in the year. An instinct has in this matter come to the aid of science, but then people who respect their stomachs should draw the obvious deduction from their instincts, and taking mild liquors hot, should take their solids cold. Fried bacon under that rule stands prohibited, and eggs are only allowed hot because no Englishman ever thinks of eating them cold—except when laid by plovers—or has the faintest idea of the kind of "confection" into which the cold yolk of a hard-boiled egg could by a little art be turned. Of solids meat and bread are of course the best, vegetables being forbidden, first, because they ought to be eaten the moment they are ready, and punctuality at breakfast is an abominable oppression; secondly, because the smell of all vegetables haunts a house; and thirdly, because except the potato, they do not really strengthen, and breakfast is the doctor's meal. Every variety of cold meat, cold game, potted meat, potted game, potted fish, and those things which though meats, are not usually called meat, tongue, brawn, boar's head, pickled poultry—a luxury absurdly neglected—and ham, are good for the higher objects of breakfast. The best are probably the potted things, and meats which are not meat, because they tempt men to eat bread, the best of all food, and for two reasons too much avoided by the well-to-do. They learn to like flavour, and bread by itself is very flavourless, and it is the custom in England to bake bread in the worst possible way, in such masses that the body of the loaf is a soft, spongy, white mass, very little more edible than a bun. Very good wives will let their husbands "peel the loaf," but even they will not let any body else, and so the poor men who would eat crust, *i. e.*, good wheat flour properly baked, are forced either to eat flour half raw or abandon the bread for solid meat. Puddings of all kind are an abomination, and Mr. Bentley's editor ought to be ashamed of himself for inserting them in his list. Indeed he is ashamed of them, for the chapter headed "Puddings" is filled with receipts for meat, cheeses, and the peculiarly nasty agglomeration of chopped meat screwed in little bags of entrail called sausages. Cheese is banished from English breakfast-tables, though retained in Holland and some parts of Italy, and its exclusion seems to be based upon nothing more important than a passing fashion. Of lighter things, the *entrees* of the breakfast, eggs are the commonest, prawns, sardines, pickled palates, omelettes, cresses, and caviare are perhaps the best, and a great deal more might be done with the roes of different fish, the sounds of cod, and fish pickled in oil, than has yet been attempted. People are so unenterprising that we doubt if dried mango fish, the Indian delicacy, are procurable in London, and American cranberries, the one "jam" a man may consider it no disgrace to like, never seem to pass through Liverpool. Hot buttered toast, buttered rolls, and soft buttered biscuits are all mistakes, partly for the reasons which should exclude hot meat, and partly from the fact that half-backed flour heated and drowned in butter makes the eater heavy for the day. Fruit is incomparably better at breakfast than at any other time, though so rarely seen in England, where, having the best fruit in the world, we studiously preserve it for the exact moment when we do not want it, and when its flavour spoils that of the wine. We have seen human beings eat strawberries and cream with Lifitte. A little fresh fruit is at breakfast a perfect digester, but in truth it is useless writing about fruit. Englishmen will never know anything about it, except how to grow the best fruits in the world. Nothing in the world comes near the brown greengage, but between the perversity of public taste and the indifference of the Duke of Bedford, who ought to be offered the alternative of quadrupling Covent Garden or attending the House every night for a twelvemonth, a real dish of greengages, a heaped dish, with six or eight dozens of the fruit in it, costs as much as half a dozen of champagne. Fruit should not be eaten in ones, but in masses, as the Americans eat it, and it would be, did not London set the fashion, while labouring under a monopoly which absolutely forbids even reasonable competition. The idea of breakfast in fact should be cold solids and bread flavoured with prepared meat, and within these limits it is possible, as Mr. Bentley's book shows, to secure an almost infinite variety, and to compose a breakfast almost as carefully as a dinner. With three or four alternatives—say ham, cold chicken, potted fish, brawn, sardines, and perhaps mushrooms alone hot, the joint cold, tea, coffee, and cocoa—the last injuriously neglected, owing chiefly to an idea current among cooks that it can be made with water, whereas water should never go near it—even an Englishman may rise to his opportunities, and perceive that though the primary idea of breakfast must always in the vulgar one of food, still due dignity may by art be secured to its position among meals. If the alternatives seem too many, they can be reduced without injury to the great principle, and a slice of the joint, an egg, and a little potted meat or anchovy paste will yield a breakfast sufficient to secure the last of the requisite we intend to suggest.

This is the capacity for eating a considerable meal. There is no time at which the average Englishman really needs a good supply of food so much as at breakfast. At dinner he is exhausted with the day, and wants succulent things and soups, and above all wine—food which gets into the blood quickly, yet which will not destroy his evening by sending him to sleep. But at breakfast he has not eaten for fourteen hours, and if he shares the antipathy we have expressed to lunch, will not eat again for nine more, and he has really to find fuel for the whole of his most active existence. He wants, or ought to want, a large meal, and we believe great breakfast-eaters are invariably healthy men. Their frames are never exhausted, or tempted to prey on themselves, and make the nerves do the duty of the tissues, like the bodies of those who consider it sound hygine to fritter away an appetite on tea and toast. They are incurable, for at heart they regard gastronomy as Dr. Colenso regards the Pentateuch, and must be given up, as Archbishops give up that unfortunate prelate; but to the faithful we may still suggest that the hygienic meal of the day—the one to be based most strictly on scientific data, is the one which Englishmen hitherto have most neglected, and in which perhaps only Scotchmen and Anglo-Indians perfectly succeed.

Sir Astley Cooper and the Troop Horses.—Sir Astley Cooper, independently of his great skill in surgery, was a very clever and humane man. He was exceedingly fond of horses, and, whenever an opportunity occurred, would operate on these animals with the same judgment and skill that he bestowed on his human patients. After the battle of Waterloo all the wounded horses of the Household Brigade of cavalry were sold by auction. Sir Astley attended the sale, and bought twelve which he considered so severely hurt as to require the greatest care and attention in order to effect a cure. Having had them conveyed, under the care of six grooms, to his park in the country, the great surgeon followed, and with the assistance of his servants, commenced extracting bullets and grape-shot from the bodies and limbs of the suffering animals. In a very short time after the operations had been performed, Sir Astley let them loose in the park; and one morning, to his great delight, he saw the noble animals form in line, charge, and then retreat, and afterwards gallop about, appearing greatly contented with the lot that had befallen them. These manœuvres were repeated generally every morning, to his great satisfaction and amusement.—*Captain Gronow's Last Recollections.*

How to make Coffee.—The usual quantities both of coffee and water are to be retained; a tin measure containing half an ounce of green berries, when filled with roasted ones, is generally sufficient for two small cups of coffee of moderate strength, or one, so called, large breakfast cup (one pound of green berries, equal to 16 ounces, yielding, after roasting, twenty-four tin measures, of half an ounce, for forty-eight small cups of coffee.) With three-fourths of the coffee to be employed, after being ground, the water is made to boil for ten or fifteen minutes. The one-quarter of the coffee which has been kept back is then flung in, and the vessel immediately withdrawn from the fire, covered over, and allowed to stand for five or six minutes. In order that the powder on the surface may fall to the bottom it is stirred round; the deposit takes place, and the coffee poured off is ready for use. In order to separate the dregs more completely the coffee may be passed off through a clean cloth, but, generally, this is not necessary, and often prejudicial to the pure flavour of the beverage. The first boiling gives the strength, the second edition the flavour. The water does not dissolve of the aromatic substances more than the fourth part contained in the roasted coffee.—*Baron Liebig in Popular Science Review.*

A Harem Laundry.—We passed along a stone passage which leads to her Highness's bath-room, a small apartment entered by a red-baize covered door, studded with brass nails. The marble bath is both long and wide, with taps for cold and hot water. The water used for bathing actually boils, into which their Highnesses enter when taking their baths. This only occurs when they have cohabited with the Viceroy, and not daily, or even at any other time, as so many authors have so erroneously stated. The bath of the poets is a myth. They are attended by two white slaves, who soap their persons all over before they enter the bath, on retiring from which they are shampooed and highly perfumed. Leading out of the bath-room is a small dressing-room, having a divan around it covered with red velvet. Here a slave holds a toilet-glass in her hand, while her Highness, seated on a divan, dresses herself. Proceeding along a stone passage we passed into another pile of buildings, the basement of which was used as the laundry, in which stood numerous wooden tanks placed on the stones, as the slaves, who wash everything in could water, perform that operation squatting on the floor. After the clothes have been rinsed, but without blue being in the water, they are hung up on lines in a large stone yard. On Sundays H. H. the Viceroy's clothes are washed. Mondays are appropriated for her Highness the first wife's linen. Tuesday for that of her Highness the Princess Epouse (the second wife.) Wednesday for her Highness the third wife's. Thursday for that of H. H. the Grand Pacha Ibrahim. Friday, being the Turkish and Egyptain Sabbath, because their prophet Mahomet was conceived on that day, is kept holy. On Saturday the linen of the ladies of the Harem, the children, and the domestic slaves is washed. The ironing and getting-up of the linen takes place in the hall on the deal tables; but I shall have occasion hereafter to enter into a minute detail of that process.—*Harem Life in Egypt and Constantinople, by Emmeline Lott.*

A Valombrosan Picnic.—I heard an amusing history of some very modern pilgrims, who were unfortunate enough to choose a *jour maigre* for their expedition. One of the party reminded the lady who was at their head of this circumstance, strongly advising her to postpone her visit; but to this she could not consent, as she was on the point of leaving Florence, and had no other day available for so distant an excursion; so she compromised matters by promising to provide a well-filled hamper, and they started, the younger travellers full of mischievous glee at the idea of bearding the lions in their den. As they approached the convent, a young monk came out to receive them with the usual courteous welcome, expressing much regret that, as it was a *giorno di digiuno*, they should be unable to show them the hospitality they would have wished to display to their English guests. The lady hastened to assure him that they had foreseen and provided for the emergency, and had brought a good supply of poultry, tongues, and other viands with them from Florence, trusting to the good Fathers' providing the other concomitants of a meal for which the mountain air had given them no small appetite. "Madame." replied the monk, "I extremely regret that the rules of our order will not allow of the introduction of meats, as you propose. We can neither furnish it nor suffer it to be eaten under our roof." Here the impatience of a hungry Englishman gained the mastery, and one of the younger gentlemen broke in, unfortunately overlooking the fact that the priest was probably far more familiar with English than he was with Italian:—"Never mind the old fellows; we'll have a jolly picnic in the woods, without troubling them; and eat our chickens, and send the bones, when we have picked them, to his *reverendissimo* the abbot." "Pardon me, madame," began the much-enduring monk, "but what the gentleman proposes would be an infringement of our rules which it would be impossible for us to permit. It grieves me deeply to say this; but I must beg madame to promise that nothing of the kind shall be allowed. If you will venture to trust to our hospitality, we will do our best to serve you, and I hope you will have no reason to regret your visit to our convent." Of course they all acceded to the monk's proposal, and followed him to the refectory, where in due time an ample meal was spread. The cook excelled himself; and various were the dishes, all rich and excellent, though innocent of meat, which were set before them; and altogether the feast was voted so great a success, that not even one lingering thought was sent back to the carefully-stored hamper, which was allowed to travel peacefully to Florence the next day, and served the party for an improvised supper at Lady——'s lodgings.—*Beaten Tracks, or Pen and Pencil Sketches in Italy. By the Authoress of "A Voyage en Zigzag."*

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BANKS.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.
3 do.	at 1s. 11½d.
2 do.	at 1s. 11½d.
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.
On demand	at 1s. 11½d.

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 "
" 6 "	5 "
" 12 "	7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognized by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4 do
12 ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
4 do. do.	2s. 0½d.
3 do. do.	2s. 0½d.
2 do. do.	2s. 0½d.
1 month's do.	2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland	1s. 11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent.
" " 6 "	5 "
" " 12 "	6 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 1d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
On demand	2s. 0½d.	"
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	2s. 0½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	2s. 0½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. {The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 1d. "
3 do.	at 2s. 013/16d. "
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do.	at 2s. 07/16d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0¼d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
Do. 6 do.	5	"
Do. 12 do.	6	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 28th February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
" 4 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" on Demand	2s.	0¼d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	1s.	11½d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 " "	4 " "
12 " "	6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઈના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

घी ब्याक अफ हीदुस्तान, चना, अव ज्यापान (लीमोटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq, W.S., 39 Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per cent. per annum.				
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 "	at 2s. 0½d. "
Do. " Demand	
Do. Scotland "	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Ireland "	

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3 " "
Do. 6 "	4 " "
Do. 12 "	5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.*	DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.	

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" On demand - do.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent. per annum.			
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on plication to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE	CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£250,000.
BEING PAID UP	£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	per cent.
" 3 months' "	4 "
" 6 " "	5 "
" 12 " "	7 "

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st March 1866.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) *in* 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. {The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES {London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand			1s. 10½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 40,000 *Shares of £25 each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at			2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for	3 months certain	4	do.
do.	6 do.	5	do.
do.	12 do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d. per rupee.
4 "	2s.	0½d. "
3 "	2s.	0½d. "
2 "	2s.	0½d. "
1 "	2s.	0½d. "
On Demand	2s.	0d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).
Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " " 5 " "
" 12 " " " 6 " "

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s.	1d. per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s.	0½d. "
2 do. do.	2s.	0½d. "
1 do. do.	2s.	0½d. "
Demand.	2s.	0d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઈંડીઆન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

घि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना बाक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Iggulden, H. G. Seaman, } Managers.
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain	... 4 per cent.
3 "	... 5 "
6 "	... 6 "
12 "	... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	7 per cent. per annum.				
Do. 6	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares. of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months	5 per cent.
" 6 "	6 " "
" 9 "	7 " "
" 12 "	8 " "

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industriel* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1866.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned WINES, shipped by Messrs. PAGE & LOFTS, 5½ Pall Mall, London, viz.:—

CHAMPAGNE (Jules Mumms)	Quarts.	Rs. 38	per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE ditto	Pints.	" 25	"
CLARET, St. Julien	Quarts.	" 20	"
CLARET, Lafite	"	" 35	"
Do. Superior Pale	"	" 30	"
PORT, Pages	"	" 25	"
ALSO, the following—			
JOHANNISBERG DORF	Rhenish Wines	" 25	"
MARCOBRUNNER	Rhenish Wines	" 30	"
GEISENHEIMER	Rhenish Wines	" 35	"
STIENBERG CABINET	Rhenish Wines	" 40	"
CHAMPAGNE		" 25	"
SPARKLING HOCK		" 25	"
SPARKLING MOSELLE		" 30	"

Apply at the Offices of the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
16th March 1866.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen qts.	Rs.	40
Do. dry	" "	"	35
Do. good	" "	"	30
SHERRY, dry	" "	"	25
Do. pale	" "	"	25
Do. do.	" "	"	18
CLARET, Breakfast	" "	"	12
BRANDY,	" "	"	24
Do.	" "	"	36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	" "	"	26
Tent Wine	" "	"	29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine	" "	"	22
A good Wine	" "	"	18
do.	pts.	"	11
SPIRITS—Hollands	" "	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	qts.	"	36
do.	pts.	"	16
Noyeau	qts.	"	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	" "	"	21
" " " Ditto	pts.	"	12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	" "	"	8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to
"	Edulljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA " "	Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad " "	Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. " "	Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee " "	Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut " "	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	38
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	28
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 28th May 1865.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1862	73,150	18	6
Do.	1863	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ....Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq. ....London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. ....London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. ....London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq. ....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. ....Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, ...London.
William Hind, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ....Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ....London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ....Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. ....Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq. ....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. ....London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. ....London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ....Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq. ....Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, *Pall Mall, East.*

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq.	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

The Competition-Wallah. By G. O. Trevelyan	Rs. 4	8
Humorous Poems. By Oliver Wendell Holmes	1	8
Captain Gronow's Last Recollections, &c.	3	12
English Travellers and Italian Brigands; a Narrative of Capture and Captivity. 2 vols. By W. J. C. Moens	15	12
The Horse. By W. Youatt. With a Treatise on Draught. New revised and enlarged edition, 1866. By W. Watson, M. R. C. V. S.	10	0
The Treasury of Botany: a Popular Dictionary of the Vegetable Kingdom, &c. 2 vols. Illustrated, By John Lindley and Thos. Moore.	15	0
The Statesman's Year Book for 1866.	8	0
The Song Book. Words and Tunes from the best Poets and Musicians. Selected and arranged by John Hullah, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, London.	3	12
Bhootan and the Story of the Dooar War, &c. &c. By Dr. Rennie, 20th Hussars	9	0
Notes on Cholera; its Nature and Treatment. By G. Johnson, M. D.	2	12
The Sunny South; or the Battle on the Bosphorus	1	8
The History and Principles of Banking; the Laws of the Currency, &c. By the late J. W. Gilbart, F. R. S., (vol. 4 of the Series)	10	8
Ten Years in Sarawak. 2 vols. By C. Brooke, Tuan Muda. With an introduction by H. H. the Rajah Sir Jas. Brooke	18	12
A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe on Rivers and Lakes of Europe. By J. Macgregor, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge	3	12
Beppo the Conscript. By T. A. Trollope	1	8
Castaway on the Auckland Isles: a Narrative of the Wreck of the *Grafton*, and of the Escape of the Crew after twenty months' suffering. From the Private Journal of Captain T. Musgrave. With some account of the Aucklands, by J. J. Shillinglaw	3	12
London Labour, &c. Vol. 3—Condition and Earnings of Those that Will Work, Cannot Work, and Will Not Work. By H. Mayhew	3	8
Carpenter's New Naval and Military Song Book	2	0
Ditto separate, in paper boards. Each	0	12
Debrett's Peerage for 1866. Illustrated	5	4
——Baronetage, Knightage, and House of Commons, for 1866. Illustrated	5	4
The Season Ticket. By Sam Slick	1	8
A Practical Guide for British Shipmasters to United States Ports. By P. Edwards, H. M. Vice-Consul at New York	6	8
Scott's Bride of Lammermoor. 2 vols. Illustrated	7	0
Hart's Annual Royal Army List for 1866.	15	12
Livingstone's The Zambesi and its Tributaries, &c	15	12
Recreations of a Country Parson. First Series. Illustd.	9	8
Timbs's Club Life in London. 2 vols.	15	12
Dr. Rennie's Peking and the Pekingese. 2 vols.	18	0
Smith's Wealth of Nations. By J. R. McCulloch.	12	0
Essays and Sketches. By Cuthbert Bede	5	12
Adventures of Don Quixote de la Mancha. With 100 illustrations by A. R. Houghton, engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. Elegantly bound and gilt.	9	8
Letts's Scribbling Diary, No. 31, interleaved blotting paper.	2	0
Letts's Scribbling Diary, No. 32, interleaved blotting paper.	1	8
Letts's Scribbling Diary, No. 33, interleaved blotting paper.	1	12
Letts's Scribbling Diary, No. 34, interleaved blotting paper.	1	4
Photographic News Almanac, 1866.	0	12
Christy Minstrels' Songs. Complete in 1 vol.	8	4
Sir W. Scott's Quentin Durward, Ivanhoe, and Kenilworth. Each	0	12
Beeton's Book of Jokes	0	12
Smith's Common Words with Curious Derivations	2	12
Artemus Ward: his Book	0	12
——among the Mormons	0	12
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures	0	12
Bow Bells. Vol. 3. New Series	5.	0
Illustrated London News. Vol. 47, July to Dec.	14	8
——Times. Vol. 7, July to Dec.	10	0
The Works of Shakespeare. Crown edn	3	0
Cowper's Poetical Works. Illustrated by H. Cameron	3	12
Wordsworth's ditto. Illustrated by K. Halswelle	3	12
Byron's ditto. Illustrated	3	12

15th March, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

USEFUL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code	Rs. 14	8
Williams's The Indian Insolvent Act	5	0
Hazelgrove's Vocabulary of Names of Military Stores, &c.	3	0
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs (The best book extant on Diseases of Horses in India, and their Treatment)	12	8
Hull on Coffee Cultivation in India	6	0
Shortt on ditto ditto	4	8
Hints on ditto (from Bombay Miscellany.)	1	0
The Planter's Manual	3	8
Tea Cultivation in India	3	8
A Guide to Mahabuleshwar	2	0
A Pocket Ready Reckoner, for calculating Wages and Exchanges	4	8

15th March 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just Landed ex *E. P. Bouverie,*

A neat and highly furnished. new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A fashionable and neat Landau Sociable, to carry four persons inside, for one or pair of Horses, painted verdigris green, and richly with green figures, silk and cloth, with swinging holders and open back, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

This Carriage is expressly made to order for a party who parts with the same, by Silk and Sons, 8 Long Acre.

A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Longacre.

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Ditto.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre.

A Ditto Waggonate, by Holms of Derby.

Just Landed ex *Mary Stenhouse.*

A very neat and light small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, surrounding double venetians in every direction, painted dark green, lining with Morroco Leather similar to match, with lamps and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto very handsome full size Miniature Brougham, with ditto, by W. and F. Thorn.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

A small new English-built Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians in every direction, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

Just Landed ex *William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex *Bayard.*

One new English-built neat and light small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses in front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover, Huntingdon.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab purposely built to order for a gentleman, but owing to his departure to up-country, it is of no use to him at present.

Just Landed ex *Oridamme.*

Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with enamel apron and patent leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small rumble seat, with lamps. A neat, commodious, and best carriage guaranteed, and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex *Oberon.*

2 very handsome new Malvern Dog-Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog-Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just Landed ex *British Nation.*

One handsome and light Cab Buggie with C. spring, lamps, by Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

Property of a Gentleman.

A Chesnut Riding Horse, aged 6, to be seen on a day's previous notice to the undersigned.

ALSO,

Property of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand four-seated open Carriages, with and without shutters, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Peters and Sons, by E. Kesterton, and W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto secondhand Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.

The Property of 2 Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built Miniature Broughams, with lamps and shaft, by Thomas Short and Biddecomb.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Kesterton, Thorn, and Homes, of Derby; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, steel, pole chains and leather pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room, of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7. RAMPART ROW.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses.

No. 1.—Small size, Ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces	Rs. 70
" 2.—Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces	" 70
" 3.—Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces	" 65
" 4.—Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder	" 80
" 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4	" 80

*** All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.

No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame	Rs. 35
" 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl dots, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings	" 50

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver Telescopes complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional eye piece for viewing the sun, and one day eye piece of extra power, diameter of object glass 2½ inches, with vertical and horizontal adjustment, on German silver Tripod stand for placing it on a table with revolving axis, circular hinge adjustment, &c, fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock, also an extra tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out door use.
Price complete .... Rs. 400
7 & 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

ICE SAFES, ICE BOXES, AND ICE CHESTS.—Just to hand, a quantity of Refrigerators and Ice Boxes; also, the new CABINET REFRIGERATORY, of solid mahogany, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Dining Room.
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

Holloway's Pills.—The changeable weather of this climate strains the nerves of the feeble and decrepit, and this state eventuates in disease unless some restorative, such as these purifying Pills, be found to correct the disordering tendency. Holloway's medicine gives tone to the nervous system, which is the source of all vital movements and presides over every action which maintains the growth and well-being of the body. No one, therefore, can over-estimate the necessity of keeping the nerves well strung, and the ease with which these Pills accomplish that end. They are the most unfailing antidotes to indigestion, irregular circulation, palpitation, sick headache, and costiveness that were ever invented, and in consequence have attained the largest sale and highest reputation.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a quantity of Bank Office Furniture and fittings, colored Thread, Black Cloth, Scent, Violin, China, and Camphor-Wood Writing Desk, &c. &c.

Ex "PLANET."

Now landing and will shortly be exposed for sale, an invoice of superior Brown Holland, Drill, Flannel, Drab Hats, Alma and Navy Caps, French Peak Braided Caps, and Corded Bands, Cloth, Balmorals, Tweed, and Blue Velvet Caps, Black and Corded Band Caps, Westend Felt Hats, mixed Tweed Hats, Regent Ties, Brother Sam Scarfs, Wool Shirts, Washing Ties, Eurekas, Roman Scarfs, Seamless ½ hose, Linnen Collars, Parasols, Sun Shades, assorted Pekin's Carriage Sun Shades, Paper Collars, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

Extensive Brick fields with Machinery and Buildings, now on the ground situated at Salsette, well worth the attention of Contractors and Building Companies. For particulars as to conditions of sale &c., apply to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies by Sprague of Finsburry, London.

One handsome Cottage Piano, with all the latest improvements, by the same maker.

One Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Messrs. Ivory and Prangly, sole makers of the Patent Grand Lever Key.

One large Magic Lantorn, with 3 dozen plates.

A few dozen Firth and Sturdey's Brandy highly recommended.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of Munsookbhoy Boggcobhoy.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at the Share Bazaar, at 2 o'clock P. M., 2 Shares, Nos. 518 and 519, of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company, on account and risk of Chottabhoy Mottychund.

TERMS—CASH.

FOR SALE.

A very handsome half English and half Kattywar Mare, rising 5 years old, height 15, the property of an Officer left the Presidency. For price and other particulars apply to
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th March 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c, when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longclothes, &c, &c.

16 Pieces Woollen Cloth.
7 cases T. R. Sarries.
10 " Grey Dhotties.
10 " White Longcloth.
500 Pieces of Grey Shirtings.
200 " " Damaties.
300 " " T. Cloth.
3 Cases of Buttons.
10 " Glassware.
30 " Assorted Beads.
40 " of superior Wall Papers and Borders.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 19th March 1866.

CARRIAGES TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on account and risk of Constituents—On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Room on the Esplanade, next to Book and Tract Society—

7 English-built two-wheeled Poney Dog Carts, with silk moveable, and Tin Canopies, and sets of plated mounted Poney Harnesses, all ordered and expressly adapted for up-country.
1 Ditto two-wheeled Ladies' Basket Cart, with silver plated Poney Harness, complete.
1 Very handsome and highly finished four-wheeled Dog Cart, with Lamps and Shaft.
1 Handsome English-built Napoleon Phaeton, with Lamps, Shafts, and set of plated Poney Harness, complete.

Also at the same time will be put up for sale, without reserve:

2 very neat and highly furnished Miniature Broughams, Circular glass in front, Venetian on Sides and open Back.

1 Ditto small Canoe Landau Sociable by Corben and Sons, of London. These 3 Carriages are worth an inspection; they are of the class rarely exported for Indian Market, the property of a Gentleman, who does not require them.

A Fashionable and elegantly finished side light Coach, with handsome hammer cloth, with plate glasses to drop all round, and Venetian Blinds made to draw up and down with racks and pullies hang, upon a set of highly tempered steel springs, painted in the best manner, rich lace and picked out red fine lined with very handsome lamps, Pole and plated Pole and chain, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre. Cost in England £326.

A very handsome and neat small four seated open Carriage, lining of the best Marano leather with lamps, Pole and Shaft by E. Kesterton, Long Acre. Cost in England £163.

A new English built Cab Buggy on C. spring with lamps.

A very small Charming and Miniature Brougham, by McNaught and Smith.

Just landed ex *Mahluxmee.*
By order of Dorabjee Hormusjee Milliner.

On account and risk of Messrs. Short Short & Co., of London.

A very neat and highly furnished new English built Cab Buggy on C. Spring with Lamps and five Sets of very best Buggy Harnesses, some with double Buckles and warranted plated on German Silver.

Several new different kinds of Carriages. Full particulars will be given in future advertisement.

The above Carriages will be on view at 2 o'clock on the day of sale.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, 16th March 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF PIECE GOODS, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Goods on account of the concerned:—
15 Bales Grey T. Cloth.
5 " " Shirtings.
8 Cases T. R. Prints.
2 " " Sarries.
2 " Coloured Sarries,
and a variety of other goods.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable piece of Land, admeasuring 17,861 square yards or thereabouts, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Byculla, and adjoining the Clarendon Hotel, together with two partially erected pucka-built mansions thereon.

The Houses upon this property are most substantially built of the best Masonry and Teak Wood, and can be inspected at any time.

For all further particulars and terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "JEDDO."

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Bombay, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Iron Steamer *Jeddo,* 1,632 tons gross register, as she lies on Chowl Kadoo, with such as Cargo, Machinery, Fittings, Spars, &c. She is comparatively a new vessel, having been built at Birkenhead, by John Laird, in 1859.

N. B.—A deposit of 50 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid immediately after the sale, and the balance on the day following. For all other particulars, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of Dadabhoy Manockjee Vucha, the Mortgagee, on account of Mohamed bin Abdoola Farray, the Mortgager.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a piece of ground situate near Camateepoora, on the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 30,000 square feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Tanner, south by the Foras Road, east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomreegur, and west by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

CARRIAGES OF FIRST CLASS BUILD, on view in the Carriage Show-rooms of the undersigned, next to the Bank of Bombay and immediately below Jaffer Sleeman's Shop.

A beautiful light ROYAL CANOE BAROUCHE.

A charming miniature LANDAU.

Fashionable ALBERT STANHOPE and PARK PHAETON.

An elegant CLARENCE.

Besides the foregoing, all of which are built by the well known builders, Messrs. John Barton and Son, there are some excellent second-hand Conveyances of a variety of descriptions.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.

RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two Pairs Sculls.

HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.

A set of nearly new double Harness with best Plated Mounting made to order.

MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.

Bombay, 19th March 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF COTTON PICKINGS.

On THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Colaba Press Company's premises at Colaba, a quantity of Dholera, Broach and other Cotton Pickings.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT BREACH CANDY, OPPOSITE TO MAHALUXMEE TEMPLE.

On MONDAY next, the 26th inst, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Breach Candy, opposite to Mahaluxmee Temple, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., of W. LAMB, Esq.; the same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, neat Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, handsome Plated Dish Covers, Hot-water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg Liqueur, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, set of Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Butter-pot, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery &c.; elegantly Carved Blackwood well seasoned Furniture, such as Circular, Sofa, Pier, Card, Dining, Writing, and other Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Conversation Couches, Easy, Priedieu, Rocking, Dining, and Drawing-room Chairs, Book-Stands, Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, carved four-post Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, rich Table Ornaments and Vases, Carpets, single and centre Hanging Argand Lamps with drops, splendid double-barrelled Gun and Rifles in case, by "Williams and Powell," Bed-room and Dressing-room Furniture, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BROUGHAM, HORSE, &c., IN LOVE LANE, MAZAGON, BEHIND PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence as above, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, Brougham, Horse, &c., of a Gentleman (changing his residence), the same comprises Rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, best Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Tea Set, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Salvers, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, 2 Cases of Plated Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., elaborately Carved Blackwood Furniture of the best description, such as Conversation Couches, Easy, Predieu, Drawing Room, and other Chairs, Teatoys, Pier, Circular, Dining and other Tables, large four-post and other Bedsteads, Presses, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Cheval Glass, a square Pianoforte, a Fire-proof Safe, by "Price," with Chubb's locks and keys, a suite of American Bedroom Furniture, a Marble 15 day Clock, a Rosewood Harmonium, with 3 stops, a pair of China Jars on stands Brass, four-post Bedstead, a Lady's Writing Table, Carpets, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, Rich Table Ornaments, and Vases, a large Treasure Chest, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome Brougham, with a good serviceable strong fast-going Horse and Harness complete.

An English-built Brougham.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Friday next, the 23rd instant.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The Yacht *Challenge,* the property of the late Spencer Compton, Esquire. For particulars and price, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A very elegant boat-shaped double-seated Open Carriage, by Thorn of London, with a set of best silver plated double Harness, both nearly new, and a pair of young high caste Grey Arab Horses, nearly 15 hands. Price for the whole turn-out Rs. 4,000. To be seen by giving a day's notice.

A handsome high-caste Chesnut Arab Horse, height 14 hands, age 7 years, believed to be perfectly sound, is suitable for either a Gentleman or Lady, and free from any kind of vice. Price Rs. 1,000.

A quantity of Agricultural Instruments, to be sold cheap to close account, consisting of Noiseless Winnowers, Patent Screens, &c.

One Sociable, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete. To be seen on three hours' notice.

A Palanquin-shaped Office Shigram with Grey Horse and Harness complete. Can be seen at a day's previous notice.

TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.—One Furnished Bungalow.—Rent Rs. 500 for the Season. Apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.—A first rate newly-built House at Poona. For further particulars apply to
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th March 1866.

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